The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1190.—Vol. XXVIII. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1858. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every kind of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALER, BUYS and SELLS only on orders confided to him. Shares specially recommended for purchase:—

Alfred Consols.	*Providence.	*Par Consols.
Wheal Arthur.	*Wheal Trelawny.	*Mary Ann.
Wheal Charlotte.	*Vale of Towy.	Great Wheal Alfred.
Wheal Sidney.	Catherine and Jane.	*Herodsfoot.

Mr. CROFTS is instructed to dispose of shares in the WHEAL FLORENCE SILVER MINE, near Lydford, Devon, specimens of the ores from which, of the richest quality for silver, may be seen at his office, also the plan, and the latest reports from the mine.

* Dividend mines.

Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

A SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED REPORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future operations and prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to purchase or sale of shares.

Those who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. PETER WATSON.

English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices,
57, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

SPECIAL REPORTS ON

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED,
PEDN-AN-DREA,
WHEAL LEWIS,
WHEAL HARRIETT,
SOUTH WHEAL BASSET,
EAST WHEAL BASSET,
NORTH ROSKEAR,
DING DONG,
WHEAL TREBARVAH,
EAST ALFRED CONSOLS,

ARE PUBLISHED IN

"PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST."

DIVIDEND MINE SHARES FOR SALE.—

Alfred Consols.
Bedford United.
10 Carnyorth, £5.
Devon Consols.
Ding Dong.
Edward.
Grambl. and St. Aubyn.
Mary Ann.

Buller and Basset.
Buller and Bertha.
Bell and Lanarth.
Bedford Consols.
25 Carnewas, 1s. 6d.
100 Catherine and Jane, call of 2s. 6d. paid, 7s.
Dale.
Devon Great Elizabeth.
East Rosewarne.
East Basset.
50 East Providence, call of 4s. paid.
20 East Russell, £6⅜.
Great Caradon.
Great Busy.
Great Hewas.

Margaret.
North Basset.
10 Par Consols, £19⅞.
5 Providence, £62½.
South Caradon.
South Frances.
10 Sortridge Cons., 25s. 6d.
5 St. Ive's Consols, £29.

NON-DIVIDEND.

Great Alfred.
Gwydyr Park.
Hingston Down.
20 Kelly Bray, £2¼.
20 Lady Bertha, 21s.
100 Molland, 1s.
1 North Pool, £20.
North Robert.
North Levant.
20 North Tavy, 18s. 6d.
North Roskear.
Old Tolgus United.
Penhaldarva.
5 Pendeen, £3.
Pedn-an-drea.
Rosewarne Consols.
Redmoor.

50 Vale of Towy, 22s.
West Basset.
West Wheal Seton.
10 Wheal Charlotte, £8.
Wheal Trelawny.
5 Wheal Wrey, £3⅞.
Wheal Basset.
Wheal Arthur.

Spearne Consols.
50 St. Austell Cons., 30s.
Swanpool.
100 So. Lady Bertha, 4s. 6d.
South Bog.
South Cuddra.
Trelyon.
Tolvadden.
West Par.
West Rosewarne.
Willow Bank.
Wheal Zion.
10 Wheal Margery, £12¼.
Wheal Florence.
20 Wheal Harriett, 17s. 6d.
Yarner.

WANTED.—10 Yarner, 25 Bell and Lanarth, 10 Wheal Charlotte, 10 North Crofty, 100 East Providence.

MR. LELEAN, Broker and Share Dealer, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street.

MR. J. HOLLOW'S GENERAL MINING AGENCY OFFICES, HAYLE, CORNWALL; AND AT 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUYER of Millpool, at £5½; and SPECIAL BUSINESS in Providence Mines, St. Ives Consols, Margery, Tolvadden, Botallack, Wheal Reeth, and Charlotte, to BUY and SELL in each.—June 11, 1858.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market price, and at moderate commission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.

26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

THOMAS ROACH, MINING AGENT, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. E. B. PALMER, MINING SHARE BROKER, STOCK EXCHANGE, CHESTERFIELD, is prepared to ADVISE as to INVESTMENTS in DERBYSHIRE MINES, and issue SPECIAL REPORTS of their progress on reasonable terms.

MR. BISHOP, MINING BROKER, 36, LOMBARD STREET, CITY.

Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investment.

A few shares in a limited company, will pay a large per cent. for purchasing.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS
MINING RECORD OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.

Dated June 11, 1858.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR, LITHOGRAPHER, &c., TRURO, will be happy to UNDERTAKE SURVEYS of every description, either at home or abroad. Mr. SYMONS having an office for lithography, can offer advantages to gentlemen who require LITHOGRAPHED PLANS, SECTIONS, &c., of MINERAL PROPERTY; having the whole work under his immediate superintendence, thus saving the time and expense necessary in transmitting the plans from the surveyor to the lithographer.

MINES SUPPLIED with CIRCULARS, CERTIFICATES, BOOKS, TUTWORK and TRIBUTE PAY-SHEETS, SHARE TRANSFERS, &c. Specimens sent free by post on application.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH.—

10 Alf. Cons., £10¼.
1 West Frances, £16.
30 Wheal Glynn, £1⅛.
10 Wheal Edward, £4½.
20 North Downs, £2.
150 Redmoor, 6s. 6d.
20 Great Busy, £3⅜.
5 Pendeen, £3.
50 West Par, 14s. 6d.
10 Lelant Consols, £1½.
3 Wheal Hender, £1½.
10 East Wh. Russell, £6⅝.
25 Lady Bertha, 21s.
50 North Tavy, 16s. 6d.
100 St. Day Unit., 14s. 6d.
5 North Frances, £7½.
50 Devon Buller, 3s.
1 East Basset, £94.
20 Sortridge, 26s. 6d.
15 Wheal Zion, 3s.
10 Wheal Wrey, £3¾.

Apply to WM. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.—June 11, 1858.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., OFFERS HIS SERVICES to ladies, gentlemen, and others having capital to invest. Receiving early information from the mining districts, he is in a position to give good and sound advice as to the safest and best paying mines, both for speculation and investment. SHARES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, at nett prices:—

30 Dale (£1 pd.), 14s. 3d.
95 Huckworthy Bridge, 6s.
25 Pedn-an-drea, 16s. 3d.
1 Rosewarne Uni., £18¼.
100 Great Caradon.
100 Wheal Bray, £1¼.

British and Foreign Stocks and Shares of every description bought and sold at the closest market prices, on commission of 1¼ per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

P.S. The "Capitalists' Guide" sent on receipt of two postage stamps.

INVESTMENT.—Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, BANKING, MINING, and RAILWAY SECURITIES; many of which pay from 15 to 20 per cent. Those of the progressive character frequently rising above 100 per cent. The following shares present every prospect of success, and are worth immediate attention:—

Dale Lead (Limited).
Craddock Moor.
Ballyvirgin.
Devon Burra Burra.
Hingston Down.
Lady Bertha.
Lady Eliza.
Ribden Copper (Limited).
West Snailbeach.
South Caradon.
South Lady Bertha.
United Mines, Tavistock.

Office Hours from Ten till Four.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES.
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

DIVIDEND.

5 Alfred Consols, £10½.
5 Bedford United, £6⅝.
5 Hingston Down, £5⅞.
20 Sortridge Cons., 26s. 3d.
25 Tincroft, 76s. 3d.
10 Wheal Wrey, £3¼.

NON-DIVIDEND.

20 Cath. and Jane, 6s. 6d.
25 Devon Buller, 3s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £93¼.
20 East Wheal Russell.
10 Great Alfred, £5⅝.
15 Great Busy, £3½.
5 North Frances, £7.
20 North Robert, £4 3s. 9d.
20 Penstruthal.
10 Tolvadden, £6 6s. 3d.
50 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.

GEORGE MOORE is a BUYER of Wheal Reeth.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OPPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character, paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but of those that are not.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, DEALERS IN MINING SHARES.
8, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. POWELL and COOKE have selected about 20 Dividend and good Progressive Mines, which they consider worth buying.

The Dividend Mines pay 12½ to 17½ per cent. per annum on the present market price; and the Progressive will, in all probability, considerably advance in value during the year.

A list of the above, and prices of same, furnished on application. Business transacted at nett prices.—Dated June 11, 1858.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

15 Bon Accord, 25s.
10 Bryntail, 37s. 6d.
10 Boiling Well, 32s. 6d.
15 Bedford Cons., 10s. 4d.
3 Craddock Moor, £35½.
14 Cather. and Jane, 7s. 9d.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £44¾.
20 Cwm Sebon, 24s. 9d.
50 Castell, 2s. 9d.
20 Chancellorsville, 1s. 9d.
10 Drake Walls, 32s. 6d.
1 Devon Gt. Cons., £475.
2 Ding Dong, £16.
5 East Russell.
20 East Rosewarne, 12s. 9d.
5 East Wheal Rose, £6¾.
5 Great Wheal Busy.
1 Grambl. and St. Aubyn, £127½.
5 Great Alfred, £5 6s. 9d.
20 Garreg, 6s. 9d.
10 Grenville.
10 Great Hewas, 16s. 9d.
5 Hingston Down, £5½.
2 Kitty (Lelant), £10 15s.
10 Kelly Bray, £2 3s. 9d.
20 Ludcott, 23s. 9d.
20 Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d.
20 Nanteos and Penrhiw, 23s. 9d.
30 North Tavy, 21s. 9d.
100 New Crow Hill, 11s.
5 No. Wh. Crofty, £5⅞.
20 North Downs, £2½.
5 North Basset, £10⅜.
5 North Frances.
20 Pembr. and E. Crinnis, 12s. 9d.
5 Par Consols, £20¾.
10 Pedn-an-dres, 15s. 9d.
1 Rosewarne, £21.
10 Sortridge Consols, 27s.
100 South Lady Bertha, 4s.
20 Tamar Consols, 18s. 9d.
5 Tincroft, £3 17s. 6d.
10 Treweatha, 18s. 9d.
1 Trelawny, £24¾.
10 Vale of Towy, 21s. 9d.
30 Wheal Cupid.
1 Wh. Margaret, £53 17s.
1 Wh. Mary Ann, £46.
5 Wheal Margery, £13.
10 Wh. Edward, £4 8s. 9d.
5 West Basset, £25½.
50 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.
3 West Sharp Tor, £36.
50 Willow Bank, 10s. 6d.
10 West Providence, 25s.
10 Wheal Harriett.
1 West Caradon, £110.

There are many mines in the above list well worthy of attention at the present depressed prices. Mr. HERRON is a BUYER of North Downs, Trelawny, South Caradon, Kelly Bray, and Grambler and St. Aubyn.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, June 11, 1858.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford information on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaintance of Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transactions of the London share market, to obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining or any other description of stock.

Messrs VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

Messrs. VIVIAN and REYNOLDS have FOR SALE—

5 Alfred Consols, £10¾.
20 Dale, 14s.
5 Ding Dong.
5 East Russell, £6⅜.
25 East Rosewarne, 11s.
20 Great Wh. Busy, £3½.
5 Great Alfred, £5 6s. 3d.
10 Grenville.
5 Hingston Down, £5⅜.
5 Lewis, 38s. 9d.
10 Lady Bertha, 22s.
10 North Downs.
5 North Frances, £6¾.
10 Pendeen, £3 3s.
1 Rosewarne.
50 Sou. Condurrow, 2s. 9d.
10 Stray Park.
10 Tincroft, £3⅞.
10 Trewether, 16s.
1 Trelawny.
20 Vale of Towy, £1½.
1 Wheal Margaret, £56.
1 Wheal Mary Ann.
1 Wheal Edward, £4¼.
5 West Basset.
20 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.
1 Wheal Providence, £67.
3 North Roskear, £22½.
5 Par Consols, £20.
5 North Crofty, £5½.
1 Rosewarne Consols.
1 Wheal Basset.
5 Wheal Agar.
5 Uny, £5.
1 West Frances, £18.
5 North Busy.
10 Wheal Harriett, 21s.
1 Carn Brea, £55.
1 Wheal Buller.
15 Cannorne Vean, 8s.
5 South Wh. Ellen, £8⅜.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING ENGINEER, UNDERTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY of MINERAL PROPERTY, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLIERIES, &c., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt attention, and be executed with the utmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.
Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MR. R. TREDINNICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST-STEEL, 3d. per lb., or £28 per ton, suited for all ENGINEERING and MINING PURPOSES, and equal in quality to that melted from the first marks of Swedish iron.—Apply to ROBT. MUSHET, Coleford.

N.B. Samples sent to parties desirous of testing the steel.

ROBERTSON AND BUTT, METAL BROKERS AND AGENTS, 15, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Business transacted in Railway, Banking, Mining, and other securities.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhesitatingly affirmed.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS, And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any other kind of wire-rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER MINING SHARES FOR SALE.

500 (4000ths) Shares in Rathclouney, or North Ballyvirgin Lead Mine, Clare, Ireland.
500 (5000ths) Shares in Loughtea Slate Quarry (Limited), £2 shares, 37s. 6d. paid-up, Tipperary, Ireland.
25 (2000ths) Shares in Bronfloyd Lead Mine (Limited), near Aberystwith, £4 shares, £3 7s. paid, forfeited for non-payment of calls.
30 (4000ths) Shares in Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mine (Limited), North Wales, £5 paid.
1 (240th) Share in Boscean Tin Mine, St. Just.
10 (1128ths) Shares in North Crofty, Camborne, Cornwall.
2 (256th) Shares in West Caradon, St. Cleer; paying dividends.
100 (21000ths) Shares in Dale Lead Mine, North Staffordshire.
1 (700th) Share in North Roskear, Camborne, Cornwall.
10 (5120ths) Shares in Alfred Consols, Phillack, Cornwall, paying dividends.
10 (2048ths) Shares in Kenneggy Copper Mine, Breage, Cornwall.
5 (1024ths) Shares in East Buller Copper Mine, Redruth.
30 (6000ths) Shares in Cwm Sebon Lead Mine (Limited).
20 (6144ths) Shares in South Condurrow, Camborne.
75 (6000ths) Shares in Huckworthy Bridge Copper Mine.
50 Shares in Penharget and Wheal Wrey Lead Mine, near Liskeard, Cornwall.
15 Shares in Devon Wheal Buller, Buckland, Devon.
25 Shares in Trebarvah Copper Mine, Perranuthnoe, Cornwall.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Cornhill, on Friday, the 18th day of June, at One o'clock precisely, the above valuable MINING SHARES.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

IRISH MINES.—REPORTS, SURVEYS, &c., on any MINES or MINING PROPERTY in IRELAND, for a short time.—Address, J. CALVERT, F.G.S., M.E., Imperial Hotel, Cork.—June 4, 1858.

MINERAL COLLECTION, containing about 1100 specimens, mostly from foreign countries, TO BE SOLD for £22, by GUSTAVUS THOST, Tyndrum, Crieff, N.B.

£25,000 WANTED.—The MERTHYR TYDVIL LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH are desirous of BORROWING £25,000, for the CONSTRUCTION of WATER-WORKS, on the security of said works and the general district rates; one-half in three months, and the remainder in six.—Parties willing to advance the amount are requested to send terms forthwith to the Clerk of the said Board, who will furnish any particulars required. JAMES W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Merthyr Tydvil, June 1, 1858.

AGENCIES WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, who has a good connection with engineers, iron ship-builders, brass founders, &c., and can furnish highly satisfactory testimonials, desires AGENCIES for the SALE of COPPER and IRON in the NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Address, "G. H.," 56, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN, resident upon the spot, and engaged in OPENING a QUARRY upon one of the oldest worked SLATE BEDS in CARNARVONSHIRE, wishes to obtain a PARTNER, or PARTNERS, with capital.—Address to Mr. HUSSEY TAYLOR, Llanberris, Carnarvonshire, North Wales.

PARTNERSHIP.—TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—An OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM, carrying on a first class lucrative home and foreign business at a shipping port, and in a mining district, are desirous of ADMITTING a PARTNER (either active or otherwise), with £5000 or £6000. The works, which are fully employed, and conducted by thorough practical men, are capable of executing the largest description of machinery. Principals only treated with.—Address, Mr. KER, solicitor, 27, Holywell-street, Westminster, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER in a BLAST FURNACE, recently erected in the West of England, and commanding unusual advantages from the proximity of iron ore and coal, which are being obtained at very low rates.—Further particulars, as to capital, &c., may be obtained on application, by letter, to "X. Y. Z.," care of W. E. Chessell, Esq., 5, Queen-square, Bristol.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN, who has extensive and first-class machinery at work in the heavy branch of the Sheffield trade, and is practically acquainted with the manufacture of iron and steel in all its branches, is anxious to OBTAIN A PARTNER, who has sufficient capital to put down other machinery for the purpose of manufacturing steel and other iron suitable for the Sheffield trade.—Apply to Mr. WM. UNWIN, solicitor, Queen-street, Sheffield.

TO COAL MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A MANAGING DIRECTOR REQUIRED for an INCORPORATED JOINT-STOCK COAL AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED). He will be expected to invest £10,000, for which a minimum interest of 10 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed. The concern will be under his control. The works are in active operation, at an estimated profit of 45 per cent.—Address, "Director," care of Mr. Hy. Greenwood, 32, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, of thorough practical experience, a SITUATION to MANAGE or SUPERINTEND the MANAGEMENT of BLAST FURNACES. The advertiser has been 15 years in the trade, and is well acquainted with the making of pigs, making plans, and superintending the erection of blast furnaces, and managing the same afterwards; making out yields, costs, and book-keeping. Can be well recommended.—Apply, "A.," Post-office, Ruabon, North Wales.

TO COPPER MILL PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as a COPPER and PATENT METAL MILL MANAGER, having served 27 years in the above trade, 17 years under the last company. Unexceptionable reference can be given as to character and ability.—Apply to Mr. MORGAN OWEN, Landore, near Swansea.

WANTED.—A MINE AGENT, a native of Cornwall, who is practically acquainted with conducting mining operations in the various English and Irish stratifications, is at present in WANT of a SITUATION. First-class references. No objection to go abroad, or to take an interest in a concern in connection with agency.—Address, "N. L.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WEST WHEAL SETON.—PERSONS desirous of obtaining the APPOINTMENT of UNDERGROUND AGENT to the above MINE, are requested to send their testimonials of qualification on or before Tuesday next, the 15th inst., addressed to Mr. B. MATTHEWS, St. Day, Truro.

Dated St. Day, June 7, 1858.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—

Accounts systematically and closely made up.
Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.
Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

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IRONSTONE FORMATION OF THE FOREST OF DEAN,

WITH A SKETCH OF THE GENERAL GEOLOGY AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT.

BY DR. J. W. WATSON, F.G.S.*

It is an old remark, that much of the prosperity attending the manufacture of iron in Great Britain has resulted from the circumstance that the ore, the fuel, and the flux are mostly associated minerals in the same locality; and, although this is typically true as regards the mineral basin which forms the subject of the present article, it is somewhat curious that, in all probability, the discovery of the fuel in this instance dates much posteriorly to the employment of the ore, so that ironmaking had become an active branch of industry in this district long prior to any of the numerous seams of coals being worked, and, what is equally likely, before even their existence was known. If we look into any of the early histories of Gloucestershire, we find that, while abundant mention is made of the iron mines and the smelting furnace, no notice whatever is afforded of the coal, fully warranting the supposition that the discovery of the deposits had not then been made. It will, perhaps, form an interesting preface to this paper, if, in connection with this latter circumstance, before entering upon the geological and lithological features of the ironstone formations, which are special and of the greatest interest, I give a sketch of the commercial history of the locality, past and present.

In tracing the progress made in the metallurgy of iron in this country, the Forest of Dean claims to have been among the first localities where the manufacture of that metal was established. And although it is needless to enter into any elaborate conjectures as to why the district was originally selected, the circumstance that a most abundant supply existed of the woods best suited to smelting purposes, such as oak, ash, birch, &c., and the fact that the basset edges of the limestone stratum, in which the principal deposits of ore occur, bring the "mine measures" to the surface, so as to mix the ore with, and render it conspicuous in, the alluvial soil, must not be overlooked, as these are certainly among the most probable causes that can be imagined. The occurrence of vast heaps of slag and scoriæ, often charged with 30 to 40 per cent. of partly reduced metal, seem to show that the earliest smelting operations were in air bloomeries, which may be briefly described as low conical furnaces, having a small opening near the ground to admit the air, and a larger orifice at the top for the introduction of the ore and fuel, as well as to allow the gases to escape. The practice in these furnaces was to stratify the ore with the charcoal, and to promote a degree of combustion sufficient to effect a gradual deoxidation of the mineral, which, as the name air bloomery implies, from no artificial blast being employed, was effected by selecting for the site of the furnace an elevated or exposed situation, where the winds had their greatest force. This process of reduction, however, must have been long and tedious, since nothing but a long cementation of the ore with the fuel could have caused the metallic particles to unite; and as, even under most favourable conditions, only imperfect fusion would be obtained, the elimination of the unreduced portions of the ore was completed mechanically under the hammer. It was these expelled and partly fused particles that formed the greater portion of scoriaceous slags, before mentioned, which have been found in such large quantities, and which in after times were destined to form an important source of supply to the blast furnace properly so called. It has been stated by the late Mr. David Mushet that, for nearly two hundreds years, the blast furnaces in the Forest of Dean used nearly one-half of these slags in a charge, since it had been found highly advantageous to mix them with the calcareous ores of the district. In one of the ancient slag heaps on the Monmouthshire side of the forest, were found embedded some Roman coins and the remains of a sacrificial altar, which might, perhaps, enable us to assign a period to the scoriæ in regard to their antiquity; but, in all likelihood, by far the larger quantity of them were produced during the occupation of the Danes—hence the common local name of "Dane's cinders."†

With the invention and introduction of the bellows, the air bloomeries gave place to small furnaces called blast bloomeries, into which the air was artificially introduced; at first by human and cattle labour, but afterwards by machinery, the furnaces being removed from the elevated situations before spoken of to the lowest levels, or where the confluence of several streams gave a lasting supply of water to move the water-wheels by which the bellows were worked.

The blast bloomeries, it may be said, formed the first real attempt towards the art of smelting, notwithstanding that not more than one-half the iron was obtained from the ores, thus adding further to the large quantity of metallic cinders accumulated under the old process. With these furnaces, however, a considerable enlargement of the manufacture rapidly followed; but the difficulty experienced in treating the ores, from this calcareous character, retarded the introduction of the blast furnace proper for some time after its adoption in other districts. The earliest *casting* made in the Forest, according to Mr. Mushet, bears date 1620.

In an account professing to enumerate all the blast furnaces in England, published about the year 1720, a date prior to the manufacture of pig-iron with pit coal, it is stated that in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, in and on the borders of Dean Forest, there were 10 furnaces, thus showing this to be the only iron-making locality that, at that time, could bear comparison in importance with Sussex and Kent, then the largest district, and where there were 14 furnaces in blast, but which, together with the iron trade of those counties, have long since disappeared amid those strange industrial revolutions which the development of our coal fields, the increasing scarcity of wood fuel, and the progress made in the invention and application of machinery have produced in these and other localities of former manufacturing celebrity.

Towards the middle of the 17th century, James I. was possessed of three blast furnaces and two forges in the Forest of Dean; and the following extract from the *Miners' Customs*, first framed in the reign of Edward III., and reprinted at various times up to 1800, will illustrate some of the royalties and rights exercised by the Crown. The notes I have added will explain the local terms, many of which are still in use:—

"Clause 15.—And at all times the king's man shall come into the mines without any costs asked of him, and shall be the third better man of the fellowship in maintenance and helping of the mine and of the fellowship; but the king's man, neither the lords, ought not to enter within the mine till the pit is gavelled ‡ (that is to say) for every dole § a penny to the king at the first time, and after, if the fellowship do make anew any other dole of which the mine ‖ of every miner travelling ¶ within the said mine, the king shall have every week a penny; if so be that the miner win ** three seams of mine measured by the standard of the kings of old time used at the least, and be it the king shall have no more.

Clause 16.—And the king shall have every quarter of the year, of every miner travelling within the mine, a seam †† of mine, the which is called law oare; and every week the gaveller ‡‡ shall visit on Tuesday the whole mine, or at the least, within two weeks to receive the customs due to the king aforesaid; and if not, the miner for the said time shall not be accountable. But if the gaveller come in the quarter to visit the mine, as is aforesaid, and find not the miner at that time, the gaveller shall receive so much of the mine as is due to the king, without leave of any.

Clause 30.—Also that no stranger, of what degree soever he be, but only that have been born and abiding within the Castle of St Briavells and bonds of the Forest (that is, from Chepstow to Gloucester Bridge) as is aforesaid, shall come within the mine to see and to know the privities of our Sovereign Lord the King, in his said mines."

The last clause, relating to the privileges of the free miners, has still a modified existence under the rules and regulations appointed to be observed by the Act at present in force (1 and 2 Vic., cap. 43), which provides that free miners shall have the exclusive right of having gales or works granted to them by her Majesty's officer, called the gaveller or deputy gaveller, and to open mines within the Hundred of St. Briavels and in the Forest.

But to return: The three blast-furnaces alluded to as belonging to the Crown were situated at Park End, Cannop, and Sewdely. They were planted on the sites of ancient bloomeries, probably from the ample supplies they could command of the rich slags in their immediate vicinity, which are sparingly to be found even to this day. At both Sewdely and Park End blast-furnaces still exist and are in operation; but Cannop Works have long since been destroyed. About 1635, James demised all his iron-works to two persons, named Harris and Challoner, with the condition that the free miners should furnish the furnaces with ore on the same terms that they had formerly been compelled to supply the king, as contained in the 15th and 16th clauses I have already quoted from the *Miners' Customs*. With this demise or grant, although there is no positive documentary evidence to back the conclusion, the Crown, in all probability, ceased to be concerned in the manufacture of iron in the Forest, and contented itself with receiving its royalties on the ores raised. Few vestiges of these royal furnaces remain, and beyond the traces of the slag heaps, the ruined embankments of reservoirs, and the nearly obliterated water-courses, but little else exists to indicate the localities they once occupied. But this period in the history of the district is particularly interesting, inasmuch as it forms not only the history of the iron trade at that time in the Forest of Dean, but, in fact, of all England. "Far more important," says Lord Macaulay, speaking of the state of England in 1685, "has been the improvement of our iron-works. Such works had long existed in our island, but had not prospered, and had been regarded with no favourable eye by the Government and by the public. It was not then the practice to employ coal for smelting the ore, and the rapid consumption of wood excited the alarm of politicians. As early as the reign of Elizabeth there had been loud complaints, that whole forests had been cut down for the purpose of feeding the furnaces; and the Parliament had interfered to prohibit the manufacturers from burning timber. The manufacture consequently languished. At the close of the reign of Charles II. great part of the iron which was used in this country was imported from abroad; and the whole quantity cast here seems not to have exceeded 10,000 tons. At present the trade is thought to be in a distressed state if less than 1,000,000 tons are produced in a year."

From the time of the general adoption of Dudley's patent for smelting iron with pit-coal, in 1740, the spread and rapid growth of this manufacture in other districts where coal was raised caused the Forest, from ranking first among smelting localities, gradually to decline into comparative insignificance, from which, however, during the present century, it has in a great measure recovered; and, without tracing in detail the changes which have occurred, I append the following table, compiled from reliable statistical sources, which will afford a commercial summary showing the yield from the Forest mines and furnaces, commencing with the year 1828:—

Years.	Tons ore raised from the mines.	Iron from the furnaces.
1828	9,800	2,600
1836	20,408	7,327
1839	72,800	18,200
1855	92,600	19,500
1856	109,268	24,132

In the commencement of this paper I adverted to the fact that the ore, the fuel, and the flux exist as associated minerals in the Forest of Dean, thus constituting an important iron-making centre; and when the central line of railroad, now in progress, and the extension line from Coleford to Monmouth, shall have been completed, there cannot be the least doubt but that the Forest will soon take rank again with rival districts, especially when it is considered that the finest quality of iron can be produced at the lowest competitive cost. The physical geography of the Forest of Dean presents us with an irregular elliptical basin, approaching somewhat to a triangle, two sides of which are bounded by the rivers Severn and Wye; the greatest length being in the direction of north and south, about twelve miles, and the shorter axis from east to west spanning about seven miles. The high lands take a north-easterly bearing through the centre of the area, where they are chiefly the result of valleys of denudation, and then run ridge-wise—the consequence of upheaval—round at least two-thirds of the basin, forming a mountain group of which the highest point is Yorkley Hill, the average elevation being upwards of 800 feet above the sea level. The watershed is chiefly on the south-west to the Wye, and on the south-east to the Severn. The view from Yorkley Hill, on a fine day, is possibly one of the finest of its kind in England. Looking northward, in the immediate foreground, are the steep cuttings in old red sandstone of the lower road to Blakeney, and beyond, looking over the Severn, is the wide extended plain of Ias, traversed by the sinuous course of the river, which teaches, in more than one lesson, how the position of a river channel is determined by the chance hardness or softness of a particular bed of rock—by the barriers of sand formed by reflected currents, or by a line of faults, thus disclosing, by panoramic views, facts that cannot be learnt or comprehended by mere local inspection.

* Extracted from *The Geologist* (a new monthly periodical), June, 1858.

† The slag from the ancient bloomeries in Dean Forest, was formerly carried in large quantities to Bristol for the manufacture of black bottles, the superior quality of which has been ascribed immemorially to the use of this material.

‡ Levied of rent or royalty. § A share. ‖ Ore. ¶ Working. ** Reach and work. †† Bag. ‡‡ This office is still retained under the present Act of Parliament relating to the Forest (1 and 2 Vic., cap 43), and the duties are the same.

Considered in its geology, *per se*, we may describe the Forest basin as limited to the old red sandstone for its base, and as having its side composed of carboniferous limestone, millstone grit, and coal measures.

[*To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.*]

Original Correspondence.

COAL, AND ITS VARIETIES.

SIR,—Of all non-metallic minerals coal is undoubtedly entitled to the first place, so far as regards its value to the commercial and industrial world; yet few trouble themselves either with its chemistry or its mineralogy. The substances classed under the head "coal" are very numerous, and there are differences of opinion as to where coal begins, and where it ends; but for the present purpose it is unnecessary to enter into any discussion on this point, it being simply intended to describe the several kinds of coal in ordinary use. The principal kinds of coal are—non-bituminous, bituminous, and brown—each of which classes may be subdivided into several varieties; indeed, a continued chain appears to connect the inorganic anthracite with the most decidedly organic brown coal; and even the bituminous shales might be classed under the head "coal" with as much propriety as the true anthracites. The coals of the United Kingdom being of the highest importance to Englishmen, our attention will be confined to Great Britain, which, to adopt the opinion of Prof. Chapman,* will leave the true anthracites out of the question. It may, however, be stated that these true anthracites possess a brilliant sub-metallic lustre, vary in hardness from 3 to 8·25, have a specific gravity varying from 1·40 to 1·56, exhibit a black or greyish-black streak, and are good conductors of electricity.

The non-bituminous coals are rare in this country, most of our anthracites containing a trace of bitumen. Anthracite is found in various parts of the kingdom, but it occurs most plentifully in South Wales; it is chiefly used for smelting purposes; for its proper combustion it requires the blast, and produces intense heat and little flame. The British anthracites are of organic origin, frequently occurring where igneous rocks have intruded on common or brown coal, appearing in fact as its coke, while the volatilised bitumen may be found impregnating the superimposed rocks. Many varieties show a vegetable structure under the microscope. The carbonaceous matter dispersed though the other stratified rocks is in general changed to anthracite, as in the clay-slates and grauwackes of the south of Scotland. It is found in trap and other igneous rocks, as claystone porphyry, at Carlton Hill, Edinburgh, Binney Craig, Uphall, and elsewhere. It is amorphous, opaque, has a brilliant lustre, a specific gravity from 1·33 to 1·40, burns with a weak flame, and does not cake.

Bituminous coal, which is the most common in Great Britain, and upon which so much of her wealth depends, is of a compact structure, slaty or confusedly fibrous, often dividing into columnar, cubical, or rhomboidal fragments, rather brittle and sectile, opaque, has an uneven conchoidal fracture, a vitreo-resinous lustre, burns readily, emitting flame, smoke, and an odour of bitumen. The localities where coal are found are well known from the fact that they are seldom allowed to remain unworked. The varieties containing most carbon give most heat, but require more air for their ignition and combustion. For gas those coals are best in which the hydrogen bears the highest proportion to the oxygen, and which are most free from sulphur and pyrites. Caking coal has a tendency to fuse and run together when burnt, burns with a yellow flame, and requires much stirring to allow ingress of air; cherry coal resembles caking coal, but does not cake when burnt, is frangible, and cannot be got without much waste; splint coal is a dry coal, with a slaty fracture, tougher and harder than cherry coal; slate coal has a thick, slaty structure, and an uneven fracture in the cross direction; parrot or cannel coal is very compact, has a resinous lustre, and burns readily, with a brilliant flame and much smoke; from this the best gas is now extracted. Flint, flew, and crow coals contain scarcely any bitumen, and consequently approach nearer to the anthracites. The annual weight of coal raised in the United Kingdom is about 65,000,000 tons, or more than 19 square miles of a bed 3 ft. thick.

Lignite or brown coal occurs at Bovey Tracey, in Devon, near Waldron, in Sussex, in the Isles of Wight and Skye, near Edinburgh, and in Sutherlandshire. It is usually found in the tertiary formations, but sometimes in the oolite and new red sandstone. It has a compact texture, is woody or earthy, and often friable. The economic value of lignite is two-thirds that of bituminous, or black coal; the heat is more diffused, but less intense. Jet, which is a variety of lignite, is much used for making ornaments; the value of the jet manufactured at Whitby, near which the richest workings are situate, exceed 20,000*l.* a year.

From these remarks a fair estimate of the value of different kinds of coal may be formed with very little trouble; and were some of your correspondents to inform the working miner how to estimate the value of metallic minerals as easily he would render him great service. M. F.

LIGHTING MINES WITH GAS.

SIR,—At the conclusion of an article on this subject, in last week's Journal, you say—"Since the lighting of the Balleswidden Mine by Mr. Wright, Mr. Bower has been attempting to introduce gas lighting into Cornish mines, but neither of these gentlemen appear to have met with any great success." In order not to appear ungrateful, I at once say that, during a late visit to the South Caradon, I met with an amount of encouragement from the principal proprietors and captains in that district which I could not have expected. The most liberal offers were made to me as soon as I was in a position to say that I could successfully apply a system of lighting mines with gas.

I went down the mines there with preconceived notions as to how they ought to be lighted, but I had not reached the 10 fm. level before every one of these notions were smashed: though long before we reached the surface again I had formed other ideas, and I am now experimenting with apparatus, which I firmly believe may be rendered effective, and which will certainly recommend itself by its simplicity.

I do not think that any of the present modes of lighting mines with gas will make headway, because, considering the uncertainty of mining operations, the great lengths of the workings at the various levels (being at the South Caradon, some 25 or 30 miles), and which are continually advancing, I do not think that gas would be cheaper than candles or oil—*cæteris paribus;* nor do I think under any system will candles be entirely superseded; but I do believe, and am most sanguine, that I shall, before many months are over, effect the reduction of the expenditure on light-producing materials in all mines, small or large, near upon one-half. All being well, I hope, before the year is out, that the captain of the South Caradon will be able to corroborate my statements. Be good enough to insert this letter in your next, as I am anxious that those who were so kind to me in Cornwall should not have the impression that I was either unmindful of the object I had in visiting them there, or of their kindness to me.

St. Neots, June 8. GEO. BOWER.

LIGHTING MINE WORKINGS WITH GAS.

SIR,—As you are reviving the question of lighting mine workings with gas, I may state that its general introduction would make the miners', and especially the colliers', occupation much more healthy than now. We have Government Inspectors enough, but as to improving the safety of the collieries their present course is really absurd. It has been proposed to compel, by law, the exclusive use of safety-lamps, which, to my mind, would be compelling men to work where formerly no one would have attempted. In this respect, men were better off before the Davy was invented than they have been since. They used to say, "Where a light won't burn there's no air;" but now they think men may be put anywhere so as they do not fire the gas, and the consequence is that when we do have an explosion it is a regular powerful one. We used to have, perhaps, a dozen explosions a year, and fifteen men in all killed, but have now fewer explosions and a larger number of deaths; and I think, taking collieries generally, the workings are fouler than they were formerly.

If we had gas we must have middling pure air, or the mine would soon be in a blaze altogether, and the masters would find their pockets suffer, and take up all they had saved by using gas. Any one who has seen gas in a pit must say that it is more comfortable to work by than oil lamps, or any other light; but every one seems afraid to carry gas into the workings, although you stated last week that an equal light from gas required but one-third as much air as a candle, and that a single gas light is equal to six candles. In a colliery there must, of course, be some protection to the flame, but we could not have gas Davy lamps, or we should have little more light, for when the wire is foul a small oil flame would give almost as much light as a gas flame, so that, as I have said, we must have better air.

As to the masters being compelled to supply locked safety-lamps, I think we only want better ventilation; the masters should be compelled to have ample space underground, even if it causes coal to be dearer. But take off all town dues,—the London Corporation Coal Tax and all—and it would balance it. If we are to have any more laws, let us have one ordering the use of gas, and masters will soon learn to get pure air in places where it is now really killing all who work in them.—*Barnsley, June* 7. A COLLIER.

* An interesting paper on "Assaying Coals by the Blow-pipe," by this gentleman, appears in another column.

PRIVATE COAL OWNERS AND PUBLIC COAL COMPANIES.

SIR,—For the last few years, whenever a coal company or an iron company has been projected, capitalists have looked upon it with suspicion, remarking that "such concerns never pay, except in the hands of private individuals;" and thus some of the best projects have failed to obtain the support necessary to their development. How does this arise? Is it that companies generally are so badly managed that individuals are enabled to sell cheaper and make larger profits? Or is it that individuals are less particular as to the safety of their men? That the expenses of a public company are frequently greater than those of an individual cannot be denied; but then a company enables the middle classes to reap a share of the profits, which would otherwise be monbpolised by those already rich, and with careful and competent directors the increased cost falls very lightly on the shareholders. As to whether the second question has anything to do with the case, we need only compare a Cornish mine with a coal mine, and the former, which is almost invariably worked by a company, will be found vastly superior as regards the provisions for ensuring the health of the men. Many may say that no comparison can be drawn between a metallic mine and a colliery, but I am of opinion that the latter could be so worked as to be scarcely more dangerous than the former; and I believe that were collieries as a rule, instead of as an exception, worked by companies, explosions would be almost unheard of.

The extension of Government inspection, and the compelling of colliery owners to pursue a more systematic course of working, will render English coal and iron companies far more profitable than they have been, as they will be enabled to compete more easily with individuals, and at the same time employ an improved system of working. Such changes have recently taken place that I have no doubt large profits would accrue from investment in the shares of coal and iron mines. Colonial and foreign undertakings of this description are already in successful operation, amongst them the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company, the East Indian Iron Company, the Hoerde Iron-Works Company, the Ruhrort Coal Company, &c.; and there can be no reason why English coal companies should not be equally as prosperous.—*June* 8. H. ELLISTON.

GOLD EXTRACTION.

SIR,—In your Notices to Correspondents, on May 22, Mr. Evan Hopkins, writing on Gold Extraction, clearly stated that the ore or stuff, from which he shows that profit to a large amount was made, was obtained from a material composed of quartz and slate. "J. H. C.," in the Journal of the 29th May, asked to have the quantity of quartz, slate, and pyrites stated that made up a ton. Mr. Evan Hopkins, last week, says that there are no pyrites worth notice, but does not give the pounds of quartz, or slate, that make up a ton, as was requested. This was asked to make parties understand, in some measure, why a ton is reduced so cheaply at the place he indicates beyond the difference of rate of wages with respect to other countries, which must be taken into account when we are on this subject. Your valuable Journal, however, can generally be made to arrange mining and metallurgical disputes, and, fortunately, there was found some part of the reasoning required by me in yours of the 5th inst., from the observations made in the paper written by a practical man, and signed "A Mine Agent." Still, to extend chemical science to the reduction of substances holding metals, we must have the absolute weight of each separate component that makes up a ton of the stuff to be reduced. The materials that contain metals differ much in different countries and even in districts of the same, altering with the nature of the rock which encloses the metallic lode, and will require disintegrating agents accordingly. As to what is stated in the remainder of Mr. Evan Hopkins's last letter, I submit that much depends upon his showing that any machinery used in a completed state in Australia or California was other than what he seems to consider perfection. I am aware that there was much machinery intended to be applied to extraction of gold from quartz, but I am also cognizant of the fact that none was ever put up as intended.

Method, art, and science are about to enter the field against old plans of pounding to the finest dust the quartz, slate, pyrites, and oxide of iron (jacotinga), and also against reducing to an impalpable powder, and consequently to invisibility, the alloy (gold and silver) contained in any lode stuff that holds it.

Science will give the right application of disintegrating agents, Art the proper machinery and vessels, and Method the judicious appointment of men to carry out in the several departments the operations with care and assiduity, and, let us trust, avoid (if possible) the present state of events—those who remain in London throwing the blame of failure on those at the head of affairs abroad, and they in turn giving all blame to the managers in London, which, owing to there not having been any publication of the correspondence between them, will ever remain a doubt, those who happened to be abroad suffering, more or less, wrongfully, according to the social position of the parties in London. As this subject has caused so much dissatisfaction and ruin, would it not be as well to allow that just referred to to drop? Punishment surely has its limits. JOHN H. CLEMENT.

Kensington, June 9.

CORNISH MINE PHOTOGRAPHS—"THE PITMAN."

SIR,—In your Journal of the 5th inst., under the head of "Cornish Mine Photographs—The Pitman," the writer says, "We knew an instance lately in which a fine fellow of this class had the moral courage to tender the resignation of his situation because he was not allowed to fix pitwork of sufficient capacity for the influx of water he saw was inevitable if the works were prosecuted; the result showed the man was right, the influx took place, and the mine was nearly destroyed." Now, Sir, I beg to ask, through the medium of your Journal, if Mr. G. Henwood means the pitman that recently resigned his situation at Holmbush Mine, near Callington? if so, I cannot allow this panygeric on the pitman to pass uncensured, on account of its invidious character, as it implies a want of due caution on the part of the agents. I am prepared to prove the assertions are utterly false, the pitman never having proposed to fix pitwork of sufficient or of any capacity or recommended any precautionary measures to be taken against the "influx of water" that "he saw was inevitable," other than was in operation by the direction of the agents; and, so far from the mine being "nearly destroyed," the water only rose about 5 fathoms above the bottom level, and this was in a great measure owing to the stoppage of the engine to repair a leak in the boiler, and other necessary repairs.

The reason assigned by the pitman to me for resigning his situation was, he said, because he thought he could get better wages on tribute, where he could take his son to work with him, than by keeping the situation that he then filled.

Mr. Henwood should be careful how he sacrifices the character of the agents of the mine for the purpose of exalting the "Pitman." N. SECCOMBE.

Holmbush Mine, June 10.

SILVER IN GOSSANS.

SIR,—This subject has surely not met the attention it deserves. A parcel from a mine I know was about to be sold, and portions forwarded to various purchasers of silver ores. No two tenders approximated in value; this displays a want of method, or a variety of methods without rule. There are doubtlessly many of our gossans and ores containing quantities of the precious metal of sufficient value to pay for saving. At the Fortescue Mine considerable quantities have been raised; there are now several hundred weights—about 1½ ton—ready for market, said to be of excellent quality. I had a large stone of the gossan presented to me, which I have forwarded to one of the most celebrated assayists of this article, the result of which I will communicate. Now, I believe this gossan is only the broil of a copper lode somewhere near at hand, as it comes from a north and south iron lode, and is largely impregnated with greens, chiefly carbonates and phosphates of copper. East and west lodes are known to be near at hand. Now, if the owners of this property could get a fair price for their silver gossan, it would materially assist them to develope the east and west copper lodes: it is a subject well worth attention, as the quantity of silver contained in gossans in certain situations may possible be some index of the value of the lode with which it is in connection. I throw out this hint, as I know a mine which was unworthily abandoned, when precisely the same appearances presented themselves as at the Fortescue. The party were driving on a north and south iron lode to cut east and west copper lodes. At the time of stopping the mine gossan identical with Fortescue was cut but never tested for silver; had it been so, doubtlessly the same results would have been obtained, and this valuable property still at work. MINER.

Bodmin, June 7.

A VISIT TO THE MINING DISTRICTS.

SIR,—It is all very well for Mr. Crofts to advise parties not to visit Cornwall, and see for themselves how their money is being distributed, but I think his advice on this point will not be extensively adopted. If he consults the proprietors of the Great Crinnis Mine, I think they will convince him of the practical utility of doing so. Nor is this an isolated case; I might adduce hundreds of instances where the parties who own the properties have by a visit detected errors and carelessness in the management that no mine broker could discover or control. Their visiting the county will undoubtedly lead to greater confidence, and increase the business of the London broker, whose vocation, after all, is but to buy and sell for his own particular advantage. I know the miner owes a great deal to those gentlemen's endeavours, and that some of them are well advised, and respectably connected with mining affairs; but even they lack to inspire that genuine confidence a tour through the mines naturally begets, where a stranger beholds the magnitude of the works, and extent of their interests.

The London broker need not fear of having business diminished by such courses. I have witnessed many cases where dissatisfied shareholders have by a visit to the mine been thoroughly convinced that their money has been properly laid out, and they have returned in a very different humour. Notwithstanding what Mr. Crofts may say, there have lately been, and now are, a great many gentlemen in the county making their own observations on their properties. From my position in life I have peculiar opportunities of knowing it to be the fact. Since the fine weather has set in, the omnibuses, coaches, and steamers have conveyed a large number of tourists. Our mine dealers have had their shops more frequented, and our post-horses more in demand for visiting mines than for a long time past. We hope for the interest of all concerned—even for Mr. Crofts'—this will continue; it begets good feeling between the adventurers and captains, as the stranger sees them at *home*, face to face, and not in *town*, or through the medium of brokers. I hope Mr. Crofts may become a convert, and pay us a visit oftener than he does; he will always be sure of a Cornish welcome for himself and his friends, whether he chooses to buy a "bal" or not.—*St. Blazey, June* 7. PLAIN CORNISH.

WHEAL FLORENCE—SALE OF ORE.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiry of "Argus," last week, I have to state that no one connected with the management of this mine, or concerned in its introduction to the public, furnished, or had any knowledge of the notice of it, as Mining Notabilia in your Journal of the week before, which contained a misstatement, that the ore was then actually sold for 480*l.* The truth is, that the agents were asked whether the ore would fetch 500*l.*, and replied that they hardly expected it would, as the returning charges were heavy. This on being handed about seems to have grown into what found its way to your Journal.

I happened to be in London on the Monday following the appearance of the report of a sale, when I saw it for the first time, and was much astonished at it, as I considered the ore could scarcely have been sold so early. As, however, it was just possible that such was the case, I thought the communication might be authentic, but at the same time I did not hesitate to say I doubted it. I, of course, immediately took the necessary steps to ascertain how the matter really stood, but did not receive Capt. Knott's communication early enough to refer to the matter in your last publication.

Now I am able to say an offer of 96*l.* 18*s.* per ton of 20 cwts. for the parcel of ore No. 1, and 21*l.* 1*s.* per ton of 20 cwts. for the parcel of ore No. 2 has been received from Swansea, proving that the agents were about right, and not over sanguine as to the value of the ore. A lode which is believed to be the Lake lode has been discovered in the Valley leading up to Lydford Mill. It is reported to be 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and flookan, interspersed with silver-lead, and very promising. W. P. PAULL.

London, June 10.

ADVERTISERS OF SHARES.

SIR,—"It is a fine thing, of course, to keep every beadle tight in hand; for if one beadle should ever get over his parish bounds, and so come to confront upon his own territory another beadle, Hector and Achilles! there would be a piece of work!"

Some sensation has been created in the mining market by the letter of Mr. G. Moore, published in your last week's Journal, and headed "Advertised Prices," in which there is an elaborate attempt, but with what success will depend upon the tastes of your readers, at wit and humour, to which I myself only object when it is irrelevant to the matter in hand; and in addressing you a reply, as the party who has evoked the effusion, I will endeavour to carry out the charge of irrelevancy, by recalling my remarks on the practice of offering fictitious shares for sale to Mr. Moore's attention; and what I charged him with was (and the subject as it stands at present demands that I should be precise) "advertising 50 shares in Catherine and Jane Consols for sale, for which, when applied to by a purchaser, he refused to name a price;" and, therefore, having no shares to offer, the advertisement bears the interpretation of being entirely deceptive.

Probably Mr. Moore might expect that I should follow him through the labyrinth of mysteries he has created, from "Nemesis" to a "pork pie," but I decline the detail, and also the attributes of the goddess; whilst I consider the latter item, at the moment, out of season. I intend, however, to continue my gallantry to "Miss Catherine and Miss Jane," so long as they deserve it, and to back the mine, as far as my opinion is of value, against any other which can be produced at the par price; and can only wonder that Mr. Moore had not the courage to "bear" the 50 shares in question, when it is remembered that there is a particular constellation which he is generally considered to take as his model deity in a great portion of his mining transactions. JAMES CROFTS.

June 11.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—DUKE OF CORNWALL.

SIR,—I cannot ask pardon for again troubling you on this subject, as it was "J. S. D." that commenced, and I am certainly entitled to the last reply; but I shall only require a small space, as all I feel inclined to say to "J. S. D." can be said in a few words. The Ennors, on their side, have success—whereas "J. S. D." and "Investigator" find their prospects blighted, and themselves fast going down the hill. The public have ceased to have faith in their representations, and they are annoyed to find the Ennors enjoying the confidence of all respectable mining men. "J. S. D." has spoken of us in very flattering terms; he also betrays a desire to assail Mr. Hopkins, and calls his candid avowal of facts "Jesuitical." * * * * * * * * * *

I observe in your Notabilia some remarks on the Duke of Cornwall Mine, in which my name is mentioned. I am of opinion that this paragraph emanates from the same quarter; but whether it does or does not, I will only here state that I was not before aware that the Duke of Cornwall Mine was over-loaded with mundic—I thought it was peach. Let it turn out what it may, I am only glad I am not a shareholder; for high-sounding names often turn out empty titles. Should this prove to be the case, it will show the superiority of Ennor's judgment, adding one more to the long list which I shall shortly publish of suspended mines that I have condemned. In answer to other remarks of "J. S. D.," I refer him to my last letter and postscript. I have the ore, and no mistake; and it will shortly appear under its proper head, showing neither that nor Ashburton is ridden by that deceptive jockey—mundic, or compounder. N. ENNOR.

Wivelscombe, June 7.

[We have inserted Mr. Ennor's letter, although it is really quite irrelevant to the object of the correspondence, which, it must now be distinctly understood, is closed.—ED.]

THE DALE MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—In addressing you on the subject of this mine, I have no motive in engaging in the discussion beyond the wish of eliciting the truth, being satisfied that nothing further is required to place it beyond the power of detractors and the "fluctuations of the market," so much complained of. Fully to understand the prospects which it presents, it is necessary to be acquainted with the history of the Ecton Mine; it is too long to transcribe here, but I may refer your readers to the last Number of the *Mining Almanack* (without indeed, Mr. Editor, you can find a corner for it, the work having been published at your office), where they will find a very fair account of it. It will be sufficient for my present purpose to state that Ecton was one of the richest mines, if not indeed the richest, ever opened in this country: the ore occurred in what is technically called a "pipe vein"—that is to say, in an immense conical mass, the thick end downwards, the upper part lead, gradually changing into copper in depth. The walls of this pipe are solid grey limestone, impervious to water, and thus enabling the miners to remove the whole mass of ore with very little timbering. Now, bearing this in mind, we shall more readily understand the method adopted in working at the Dale Mine, the analogy between the two, as far as the latter is developed, being most complete. We have come to what we presume to be the top of the cone of ore in the Dale Mine, and it presents most magnificent prospects, being a mass of ore, 18 ft. thick, some 4 ft. of it of unusual richness, thus far even exceeding the Ecton Mine at a similar depth. It would, no doubt, be quite possible to remove the whole of the ore already in sight, and probably large quantities might be broken; but presuming the supposition of the cone to be correct, it would not be the proper way of working the mine: the true policy would be to sink, and thus get into the heart of the great mass which we believe to be just below our feet.

I am not prepared to state that the two methods might not be more or less combined; and in my humble opinion the advice of the first professional man of the district should be obtained on this very important point. In the meantime the shareholders may naturally feel some disappointment at the present price of the shares, but they should reflect on their prospects, and not look back; for if the present mass of ore in sight turns out to be the top of a vast cone, at all comparable to the Ecton, of which, to say the least of it, there is every prospect, a few shillings or even pounds in the present price of shares will be immaterial. With these unequalled expectations they may fairly afford to wait patiently a short time until the ore has been seen a little deeper.

In conclusion, I would remind them if they entertain any doubt as to the truth of all this that they can easily verify it by sending their own agent to inspect the mine.

June 9. D.

WHEAL UNITY, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR,—In your Journal of May 22, and June 5, will be found some severe and most unjust reflections upon the London management of this mine. The principal allegations are these:—First, that the call made on May 21 was to pay "back debts;" and, secondly, that the interference of the committee with the local management was so disastrous, that if persevered in the mine must be brought to an end. Both statements are untrue, and the facts will show it.

With respect to the charge of "back debts," this can mean nothing else than withholding debts from the proper accounts, or from the knowledge of the shareholders, with an intention, whether sinister or otherwise it does not matter. No such practice has ever prevailed with this mine, nor have any debts been brought into the account which had even been forgotten or overlooked. The debt against the mine at the recent meeting is the inevitable result of the workings (whether the committee are to blame for those workings we shall presently see), and the call was made to liquidate that debt. At the previous meeting, the balance against the mine (allowing for outstanding calls) was 1954*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; from which deduct the call then made, 1551*l.*, leaves 403*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The costs since amount to 2262*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, making a total of 2665*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*—The sales have been (less dues) 1202*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*: leaving balance against the mine on May 21, 1463*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* To liquidate this a call of 10*s.* per share was made, amounting to 1551*l.* Now, I would ask, where are the "back debts?" Are they in the item of 2262*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, the costs which have arisen since the previous meeting? Any shareholder can satisfy himself on that point by inspecting the cost-sheets. If not, then the charge falls to the ground, and can only be designated as untrue.

Before leaving this portion of the subject, I would for a moment refer to what was stated in your Journal of Feb. 27, when you said that it had been represented to you that there was an early prospect of profits and dividends, for it is since that time that the majority of the above loss has been made. On Jan. 7 a sale was made of 50 tons of ore, at 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The produce was 10. About 14 tons of the parcel was 20% produce. Our reports (which are regularly published in the Journal) led us to expect a considerable increase in the samplings (the "experienced agent" must have thought the same) from that period. At the next sampling we were in the ticketing for 78 tons, produce 6¼ and 4⅞! The following sampling was 75 tons, and the produce 5¼! We complain that whilst this increase in the sampling was held out as an improvement in our position, we were not advised in any way, until we received the assayer's report, that the produce was not more than 50 per cent. of the previous sale. The result was, that instead of realising on these two sales 1400*l.*, we realised 790*l.* It was not too much, from the reports we received, to expect that the sampling on each of the periods above referred to would have been 100 tons; therefore, any calculations founded upon that expectation would have been deranged to the extent of about 1000*l.*

I come now to the second allegation—that the interference of the committee with the local management was so disastrous that, if persevered in, the mine must be brought to an end. And here let me remind you that this is the second working of Wheal Unity by the present adventurers, that they spent upon the first working upwards of 20,000*l.*, and upon the present lode (the second working) 7000*l.*, to say nothing of the ore, which has also been spent upon the mine. There are shareholders (and one or two who held largely) who have been in the mine almost from the commencement of the first working, and neither these nor any other shareholder "jobbed" in the shares. When, therefore, it is asked how long the shareholders will submit to the alleged mismanagement, I am at a loss to know who the shareholders are, if they are not those parties who held nine-tenths of the shares, who have never trafficked in them, and some of whom have been shareholders for many years.

Now, have the agents of the mine been thwarted? I say they have not. When the present lode was discovered the old mine was being abandoned, after an expenditure of 20,000*l.*, and the materials were being sold off. The agents, after driving a few fathoms at the adit level, recommended, no doubt very sincerely, the erection of a stationary engine. The committee, with the previous heavy loss, advised a trial, for a short depth, by a portable engine. The agents opposed it, stating that they could do as well with a horse-engine. The committee yielded. The horse-engine was found a failure. Recourse was then had to the portable engine, with which the shaft (now the flat-rod shaft) was carried down to the 30 fm. level; and the lode being found good to this point, it was determined to erect a stationary engine. This was done; a first-class 40-inch was put up. But another site was chosen for the shaft, for which the old shaft was to be abandoned. This shaft was carried down 20 fathoms below the adit, but nothing but specks of ore were found; whereas, at the old shaft, from the adit downward to the 30 fm. level, there has been a good lode the whole way, worth from 10*l.* up to even 30*l.* or 40*l.* per fm. (*vide* the agents' report). The committee saw clearly they were abandoning the orey ground for a mere chance. They advised the working of the old shaft by flat-rods; the agents were reluctant, but at length yielded; and from that shaft, and from the levels east and west, all the ore since sold has been derived; and that is the spot where the experienced agents, and others equally experienced, point to as likely to conduct the mine to dividends. From the engine-shaft, and levels therefrom, no ore has been found, although the agents, most sincerely I am sure, but also most mistakenly, looked to it as the best part of the mine. Had the flat-rods not been adopted the loss must have been very much greater than it has proved to be.

The settings at the end of February, about the time some favourable remarks were made, included, among others, two pitches in the 40 fm. level, then just opened, at a farthing in 1*l.* The committee, seeing this was a farce, wrote and protested against it. It was obvious men could not work for nothing, and they would lay idle for a month, after which the parties who had taken them would get them at a remunerative figure, the company meanwhile suffering. These pitches were subsequently let at 4*s.*, and then turned out most deceptive; indeed, I have no doubt the agents were much mortified at the result, but they had their way, not the committee. To remedy future disappointment as to the produce of the ore, the committee advised an assay being made at some

time during the raising. The agents admitted both its propriety, ease, and inexpensiveness. Should the agents have waited for the suggestion of the committee in a matter so obvious?

And now I come to the last main fact, which the committee have no wish, or motive, to deny—the stopping of all the tutwork bargains except the 50. Up to this time—that is, a fortnight ago—the shaft, and every level, and every other operation of the mine, has been urged on with all speed. No proper expense or effort had been spared. When, however, the committee saw that all their calculations were set at defiance by recent results, and that, instead of getting better, things were getting worse, they resolved, and for the first time declining any other course, that they would confine the workings to the only point which presented a reasonable chance of success, so as to stop further serious loss. That point which had then just been reported worth 6*l.* has subsequently been reported at 8*l.*, 10*l.*, 12*l.*, 16*l.*, and 20*l.* per fm. Encouraging as this is (and it is not the first time such ends have been going on in the mine), they hesitate at present to incur further outlay until this level is further proved, previous experience justifying them.

To keep all the ends and both shafts going in a mine may, instead of being miner-like and rational, be the most senseless and suicidal course to pursue, and certainly cannot be done without a large expenditure, and that cannot be incurred without calls to meet it. You complain of the call on the one hand, and denounce the parsimonius working on the other. If you can reconcile this, I cannot. The experience of the longest and best miners in the county will bear me out, that there are numerous cases where every point of operation is abandoned but one, that one presenting the best chances of success—which, surely, is the object in mining, not the sinking of shafts of a given size, with diverging levels at a given distance from the middle to the boundary of the sett, without an aim, without a prospect, and with an utter indifference to expense.

I have only to add that the attention of the managing agent has been called to the statement in the Journal, to which he replies that he was not present himself, but that the agent who inspected the mine asked of those whom he saw a great many questions, as to how the shaft was stopped, &c., to which they replied, "We are working according to orders received from the committee." If such were the only answer given, I leave it to you to determine whether, in view of the above facts, you can justify your stricture. With such a mine, therefore, and with such prospects, if properly worked, it is mournful to hear that the resident agents have repeatedly pointed out to the London committee the proper way of proceeding; but they have been disregarded, and a system pursued which, if longer persevered in, must bring the mine to an end. R. SMITH.

June 10.

A VOICE FROM FAIRY LAND.

SIR,—In my nightly spriting I sometimes light on strange scenes, which, through the columns of your Journal, I might feel disposed to reveal to mortal eyes, were they not becoming so irreverent and sceptical. So unbelieving are those mortals who are accustomed to read such scientific and philosophical journals as yours, that our very existence in this land is in danger. It is only in the imagination of a few enlightened poets, and a very few unsophisticated Cornish minds (which alas! are getting fewer every day), where anchors our last hold upon this our land, where we have dweit in grassy glen, and nightly sported on the flowery mead, long before Julius Cæsar desecrated the Druids' mound. Having in one of my rambles alighted upon a company of mine adventurers, who seemed to promise me some amusement, and hovered in the air in their midst to listen, a few minutes display to my view what men should really call a *model manager*. There were present several who appeared to be of various trades, among whom there were a celebrated mining engineer, a mining captain (very well known to yourselves), and the model manager, the subject of this revelation, whom I would recommend to write M.M. after his name henceforth and for ever. He said a miner is not wanted to manage a mine at all; he has had the management of a once celebrated and tolerably large mine for four to five years, never having known anything of mining before. He did not profess to manage the mine when he came first, but having come to see what was what, and what wasn't what, he managed to prepare himself very quickly for all the offices in the management of the mine, and has accordingly dispensed with the services of the purser, engineer, manager, captain, dialler, ore dresser, assayer, clerks, carpenter, and all. He manages the mine, sets all underground work, orders all drivings, dresses the ore, assays the samples, fixes the engines, making them burn only 2 tons of coal each engine instead of 4 tons (by-the-bye, a precious little lot either of it), and dials the ground, having learnt *that* in the fourth part of a second. He does more carpentry in two hours than a Cornish carpenter would do in a whole day; he marks out all the tenons and mortices, and everything else, leaving nothing but what any labourer can do; and he himself carries burdens about upon his own proper shoulders, such as the poor captain would have employed three men to perform, so that he has but one thing more to learn to reach the acme of perfection—*i. e.*, to provide the cash. This is the model manager! It appears mortal men have laboured under a delusion about having miners to manage their mines, when here is a gentleman who proves in half a minute that they are all a precious set of fools or rogues, or something worse, from begining to end. This is the chap for mine adventurers. Most of the company appeared delighted, as well they might. I watched the countenance of the captain, who was present; but although I possess the discrimination common to my order, I could not tell whether he was struck dumb with amazement, or treating the matter with contempt, or quietly allowing the swelling personage to spin a rope to hang himself, and waiting for the time when he might give it the necessary dexterous twist, so closely shut up within his own shell was this captain. Straightway, however, the wonderful gentleman produced from his pocket some ready mineral specimens, to try the mineralogical skill of the captain, but whether he was unable to name them, or was simply not in a hurry, I could not tell. By a certain twinkle in the captain's eye, however, I thought he knew more than he felt disposed to tell at once, and probably he was waiting for more hemp to be spun; so I managed to perch myself upon the apex of one of the crystals, from whence I could plainly see that the learned M.M. was twice wrong to once right. By this time the fumes of that noxious weed, which they make into rolls, and burn with one end in their mouth, were rising in such quantities, that your gentle spirit was compelled to flit the poisonous room, and find more congenial shelter with the other fairies and elves, among the cowslips and daisies.

I have no doubt but that this revelation will open the eyes of foolish men as to putting miners, who have spent a lifetime in the pursuit, into the management of that for which they are clearly not fit. According to this tailors should manage farms, city swells manage mines, a horse jockey should general the Indian army, and Lord John Russell command the Channel fleet. I regret having been compelled to flit before the end of the trial of skill of the poor captain, but hearing that this M.M. is usually going about, swelling upon his attainments, and with a few specimens in his pocket, showing in the same manner, I will find him every night, wherever he may be; and as his mine, which is now lying dormant, is about soon to start afresh, I hope to hear of the amazing dividends paid by this great M.M. to those knowing persons who have the sense to employ such an extraordinary man. Having now to put a girdle around the earth, visit mineral treasures which no mortal has yet seen, and many other equally arduous duties, before break of day, I am your friendly spirit, PUCK.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers was held at the Auction Mart Coffee House, Bartholomew-lane, on Thursday,—Mr. WM. BAWDEN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The following report was then read:—

June 8.—Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft have been sunk to the depth required for a 94 fm. level; 120 fathoms of double skip-road brought down from surface, 12 fms. of new pit-work put down, and all things made complete for driving 94 fm. levels north and south. In the last 12 fms. of the shaft the lode has been large, composed of quartz, much mundic, iron, and ore, portions of it being saveable. The 82 fm. level is driven 20 fms. from sump-shaft, lode 2 feet wide, now producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stopes behind the 82 north, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8*l.* per fathom; price for stoping 70s. per fathom. The 82 south end is driven 4 fms.; no lode broken for the month. The 70 winze, now down 9 fms., lode averaging 2 ft. wide, and has produced 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10*l.* per fathom; the ore can be taken away for 5*l.* per fathom as soon as the winze is through to the 82 fm. level; this is the best piece of ore ground we have yet seen, the dip of the ore appears to be north. In the 70 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of saveable ore per fathom; this end is our most important point, being more than 30 fms. north of sump-shaft, and has been driven through ore ground for the last 20 fms., with now a very promising well-defined lode, composed of mundic, carbonate of lime, iron, grey, bell metal, and horsefiesh ore, carrying a nice channel of highly mineralised killas, being with the lode 8 ft. wide; the stope behind this end is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have now employed in the mine 35 men and 9 boys underground, 2 engine-men, 1 man driving skip-whim, 1 lander and 2 filling skips, 1 smith and 1 assistant, 2 carpenters nearly all the time, 2 labourers, 1 man attending on the pit and timber work, 1 man, 2 women, 1 girl, and 1 boy, dressing ore—in the whole 62 employed. The last three months we have been busily engaged in erecting a new whim, and after erected we were obliged to take it out and put in new workings, putting down skip-roads, building new smiths' shop, with a lot of other new work. On this account we have not made the progress we ought undeground, at the same time I think our three months' ore will not be very much short of 50 tons of higher produce than the last, but cannot sample until we get a crusher. The mine is now in good working order, just in course for cutting a rich bunch of ore, which we very much want, and which we shall surely have by a little more holding out. We have every reason before us for a rich copper mine. Never in our district has a well-formed mineralised lode failed to make a profitable mine if well developed. I am expecting daily to have to inform you that we have cut the ore; the little we have seen is only the top part of the ore, mixed up with mundic, blistered ore, carbonate of iron and lime, with other geological and mineralogical light matters, which are generally seen on the shallow workings of a good copper lode. I do still hope and trust you will hold on your interest, and you may depend you surely will be well paid for all your time and outlay. Our shares now are very cheap, they will and must go high shortly.—WILLIAM EDDY.

A statement of accounts was exhibited, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Balance last audit			£718	19	11
Mine cost—March, April, and May			745	17	4
Lord's dues			5	9	2
Merchants' bills			301	9	0= £1771 15 5
Arrears of call received	£	42	17	5	
Call of £5		1250	0	0	
Copper ore sold		102	15	5	
Sundries		4	4	3=	1399 17 1
Balance against adventurers			£	371	18 4

Mr. BIRDSEY said that Mr. Greenwood had written to the committee, stating that all the merchants' accounts had been paid, except one for 160*l.*, which he was directed to withhold.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee had agreed to pay that account by June 15, a discount of 1¼ per cent. being allowed. He, therefore, hoped that those who were in arrear of call would pay them as quickly as possible, and those who were inclined to give the mine a helping hand pay up the call that would be made this day.

Mr. BIRDSEY said that, according to a letter from Capt. Eddy, he considered they ought to get up the crusher as soon as possible, as the engine was only at work five hours a day, and they had ample power for crushing. He (Mr. Birdsey) had been the means of bringing in parties to the extent of 2000 shares, and therefore felt a great interest in the adventure. He considered the mine was opening out extremely well, and the steam-engine was sufficient to take them down 200 fathoms.

Mr. MITCHELL considered, if the committee should have a crusher offered to them on favourable terms they should accept it.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to questions, said that most of the money for the calls was paid in London. He had received 920*l.* 16s. since the last meeting. He considered Capt. Eddy as one of the most honest men in the county, and was opening the mine as fast as possible. Captain Eddy had done more correct mining than all the people whom they had had to inspect it suggested. There had been a clique against Capt. Eddy from the very first, who did not like to see a poor enterprising miner raised, and would crush him, if possible. He looked on Capt. Eddy as having been the salvation of the mine.

After some further discussion, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a call of 3s. per share made. The committee of management were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lecture by Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH, on Monday, treated of the "Ores of Iron." They were aware that this metal was one of the most useful, and its ores were the more generally diffused than those of any other. It was pure and native, combined with other metals as well as sulphur and oxygen, and in the form of oxides. It was not determined whether native iron was of telluric origin. Large masses have been found in several localities. Of how these had been formed there were various theories mooted; many of them were believed to have fallen from the atmosphere. In general meteoric iron was found alloyed with a considerable portion of nickel, together with a small quantity of cobalt and olivine. Magnetic iron ore must be regarded as a most valuable mineral: it is a compound of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron. In its pure state it contains as much as 72·4 of iron. From it is made the best steel. It is found in Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Finland, and large sums of money are yearly paid to these countries for their brands. Some of these ores are so rich that they require to be treated with poorer metals. In many instances, where gold has been obtained, it is mixed with black iron sand, which is magnetic; this, however, can easily be separated by the application of the magnet. In Scandinavia there are several deposits of this rich ore in slaty rocks with gneiss, accompanied with various minerals. There are but two or three localities where it has been found in Cornwall, and there it has been but little worked. Magnetic iron sand was found in the gold washings at Ballycorg, near the Crogan Kinshela Mountain, in the county of Wicklow, so famous towards the latter part of the preceding century. It was likewise met with in the flanks of Dartmoor and in the Isle of Elba, where there were large masses, in metamorphic rocks.

Specular iron, or oligistic, as it is termed by the French. A variety of this is hematite, or red. It crystallises in the rhomboidal form; is found in crystals embedded, attached, aggregated, or foliated, and mamellated. Hardness from 5½ to 6½. These ores are of great utility in smelting. The species especially denominated specular are those whose crystals are of a peculiar brilliancy, and in volcanic districts, in several of the caves, these are very beautiful, and when the light plays upon them irradescent and of various tints. Some splendid crystals of this have been brought from the Island of Ascencion. One of its greatest localities is in the Brazils, at the gold mines of Gongo Soco and Morro Velho, which have been worked by companies of Englishmen. It is found in some slates, which are thence called iron mica slates, where it is so thin that it can be taken off in lamine: it is called iron mica.

Hematite, so called from its blood red colour, is externally of a reniform shape; in the interior it is radiated, and is of great importance in the Ulverstone and Whitehaven districts. Great quantities of this are sent yearly to Staffordshire, to be mixed with the ores found in that district. Red ore is sometimes called hematite, when it is only the next that follows. In the district of St. Austell it is found in veins, like copper; it is likewise met with at Exmoor and in other localities, showing great metamorphic changes. Red ochre, or red earth, is a very inferior kind; a great deal of this is used as a ruddle for marking sheep. In some of the tin mines there is an admixture of iron with the tin; this was the case at a mine in Cornwall, which deserved a better fate—Birch Tor. It has likewise been discovered at Wheal Crofty and Botallack. Goethite, so called from the celebrated poet, who was likewise a great naturalist and mineralogist. Hardness 5 to 5½, specific gravity 4. This ore may be distinguished by the streak being perfectly distinct from the magnetic, which is black, the hematite red, while this is brown. Beautiful crystals are obtained from the Royal Restormel Mine, in Cornwall, so called from the circumstance of the Queen and Prince Albert having visited it some few years since. It crystallises from the rhombic prism to the rhombic pyramid, but the more the crystals gain in size so they diminish in brilliancy. Sometimes they are very minute, and are then called by the French *fleches d'amour*, or "Cupid's arrows." It occurs sometimes in the state the miners call wood iron; in others stalactite, coated with manganese, this, however, does not in any way deteriorate the quality of the ore. He would not speak of the localities where it was found abroad, but would merely refer to those in England, which were Restormel and Petranzabuloe, in Cornwall, and Alston Moor, in the Forest of Dean, where a variety was found which was denominated chirn.

The third species, bog iron ore, was cellular and irregular, contains from 20 to 60 per cent. of iron, and always holds a considerable quantity of water. It is sometimes a protoxide of iron, with manganese. It is found in fields, lying on the bed of the rocks. On account of the great quantity of phosphorus it contains, it is only fit for fine castings. It would be necessary to mention sparry, or to use another adjective, spathose iron, as a carbonate of the mineral. A specimen of this from Carinthia was then shown. Its specific gravity is about 3·8, colour yellowish and brownish. It has been regarded on the Continent with great interest; hitherto in this country but comparatively little attention has been directed to it, only a few ironmasters here having noticed it; among them was Mr. Charles Attwood, near Durham, who had employed it in his furnaces for several years. The Great Exhibition of 1851 had drawn the attention of ironmasters to the mineral. A number of these ores, which were found in clay and in nodules, and of different colours, were then shown. Ores which were associated with coal measures were now coming into general use; they had passed from England into France, and were now being applied in Westphalia. He would not trouble them with the history of the blackband, as he had so fully detailed this in a former lecture.

He would now come to some other minerals which contained iron, but which were not applicable as such. The most important of these was iron pyrites, or mundic, a term formerly applied in the county of Cornwall to all minerals that were supposed to be useless. Hardness from 6 to 6½; varies in colour from a pale white to a rich golden hue; often important, on account of the quantity of silver and gold it contains. Another sort of this is the marcasite, or coxcomb pyrites; a specimen of this was then shown from the Devon Great Consols. Arsenical iron, or mispickel, is used for the production of arsenic; it has a silver-white hue; hardness from 5 to 6; tarnishes easily. Large quantities of this are found in tin mines, and it is utilised in Cornwall, Silesia, and in Saxony. Cube ore, or arseniate of iron, is of a darkish green hue; hardness 2½, specific gravity 3. It is very scarce, having only been produced in one or two mines in Cornwall, and no other locality. Scorodite is another variety, mixed with copper. Vivianite, or phosphate of iron, crystallises in the oblique form; its colour varies from pale green to indigo blue. This has been found in the bones of animals and men. In England it is met with finely crystallised near St. Agnes, accompanied by magnetic and spathose iron. Anglarite, so called from Anglar, in the Haute Vienne, is another variety of this mineral. Ilberite, denominated from the Isle of Elba, where it occurs in conjunction with the ores of iron, is composed of silica, lime, protoxide and sesquioxide of iron. These were the principal varieties; but he would impress upon them that in opening iron mines questions of economy had to be considered, as well as the facility of finding a market for the produce when raised and made merchantable.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—Dr. Melville, Professor of Natural History in the Queen's University, Ireland, will deliver the course of Swiney lectures on "Geology" in connection with the British Museum. They will commence on June 14, and terminate July 1. The days appointed are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at three o'clock; the course of twelve lectures extending over three weeks.

PARIS METALLURGIC ASSOCIATION.—Under this title a society, from which great results are anticipated, is in course of organisation, M. St. Ours, an ironmaster in Perigord, and M. A. Duvignau, the indefatigable editor of the *Echo de la Metallurgie*, being the promoters. Among the principal advantages which are to accrue to those connecting themselves with the project are large profits (especially those arising from the considerable economy resulting from the smaller expenses incurred by a company as compared with that of individuals) for the suppiyers, and for the purchasers ample stock and long credit. In fact, buyers and sellers are to be converted into an immense happy family, and all to make their fortunes.

MINING MARKET.—Mr. James Crofts sends us the following:—

Without any obviously disturbing causes, political or monetary, the market shows but little if any signs of improvement, either in the amount of business or in prices. It becomes, in fact, every day more evident that the late panic was a wide-spread, and probably the most severe one on record, and its effects, after this lapse of time since its actual visible subsidence, continue still to be felt in the manufacturing districts where that branch of it in particular which depends on foreign orders is still in a quiescent state, and, therefore, spreading its deadening influences over the home trade, and, as a consequence, indisposing capitalists to speculative operations. It is a fair inference, however, that such a state of things is of too anomalous a character to continue much longer, especially in the face of the brilliant prospects everywhere (it is presumed) for the forthcoming harvest. An appreciable item also is that railway traffics show signs of improvement, and they are a good index of returning commercial prosperity. Dividend mines, and tin ones in particular, have this week given way in value. Providence and Par Consols, in this respect, may be specially mentioned. All dividend lead mines, such as Wheal Trelawny and Mary Ann, exhibit steady prices and a good demand. A considerable business has been done also in the heavier copper shares; as Devon Consols, Buller, Basset, the Caradons, and others. Vale of Towy have also receded to a price highly tempting to purchasers, and a fair share of business has been done in them accordingly. The next meeting, at which it is understood a 1s. dividend is assured, will be held in about 14 days, a rate of profit realising 20 per cent (or thereabouts) per annum. Wheal Edward, quite contrary to the expectations of many well-informed parties in mining matters, have rallied instead of declined in value, and the share at the moment certainly points to an upward course; indeed, any share which can withstand the influences of so dull a market must possess some inherent vitality, which appears to be the case with them. It is now acknowledged on all sides that the quantity of ore stated to be available some time since has been much over-estimated. Great Wheal Alfred Mine has considerably improved in its prospects, but the shares are not benefitted in a corresponding degree. They are much enquired for. Sortridge Consols report, received this day, contains an important announcement of an improvement on the south lode in the 50 east, running towards the cross-course, beyond which the parallel lode made excellent returns of ore. These shares, at the present very low price, including its sound financial condition, are cheap as a speculation to hold.

Some little degree of mistrust in the *bona fides* of the Florence Mine, owing to a premature report of the sale of the silver ore, has been completely removed by the establishment of the fact, that the caution of the captain in waiting patiently for offers from the smelters has led to a most satisfactory realisation of the parcel—one moiety, or thereabouts, of which has produced 96*l.* 18s. per ton. The writer refers for details to another portion of the Journal. Parties much interested in Gawton Mine demur to its being placed in the same category with other mines presenting at the moment unfavourable aspects. The last report is considered a very fair one for a mine only so far developed. Lady Bertha have again declined in price, and without apparent cause, but the fall merely brings forward buyers; demonstrating that, under any circumstances, it is a favourite stock. If the value of these shares be taken to-day, however, at 20s. to 21s., and Vale of Towy at 22s. or 22s. 6d., a comparison may be drawn slightly to the advantage of the latter, which is paying dividends, at present, at the rate of 4s. per share per annum, whilst the former is making calls at the rate, perhaps, of 10s. per share per annum. For the sake of argument, it might be said that Vale of Towy may cease to pay dividends, and Lady Bertha cease to make calls, but we deal with the question as it stands to-day; not, however, with a desire to divert attention from the latter mine, but as a curious anomaly in the taste of the public for particular shares; one of the two being a type of the speculative, and the other of the investing, portion of mining intellects. Herodsfoot divided 12s. 6d. per share at the meeting of the 9th, previously estimated at 10s., but the shares are flat, and receding in value for want of buyers. How is this? There is a rumour of another fall being proximate in tin, but it will probably be of small amount. Dale shares, pending the explanations which are expected to be given at the next meeting, are lower, and business limited. Great disappointment is expressed at the small quantity of lead actually raised, when so large a quantity was promised; and those who are well acquainted with the mine consider its capabilities have not been fully developed under the present management. Tolvadden shares in demand, and there is also a supply. From information derived from a private source, the writer believes he is quite justified in recommending this mine as one of the safest progressive ones of the day. The public are still earnestly recommended not to omit availing themselves of the present depressed rates to lay out large sums on first-rate dividend or other stocks.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

NORTH DERBYSHIRE MINES.—The works are now being carried on with the utmost vigour, and are offering speedily to open out a course for the full development of an extensive and known rich mineral field, which gives confidence and assurance to all sufficiently acquainted with its character and position that a prolific and lasting supply of first-rate lead ore will be obtained, and result in large profits to the adventurers. On Thursday a large block of stone, as the first of a series to form a bed for the magnificent steam-engine about to be placed upon it, was laid, in the presence of a great number of spectators, by Mr. W. Condell, vice-chairman of the company; three cheers were given for the proprietors and the success of the mines. The workmen in the employ of the contractors, Messrs. Morton and Booth, from fifty to sixty in number, were regaled, at the Newburgh Arms, Calver Sough, with the good old English cheer of roast beef and beer, and spent a pleasant afternoon, to the full and entire satisfaction of all.

MINING IN FLINTSHIRE, which for some time past has been rather clouded, is now, I am glad to say, greatly improving. For some years past RHOSESMOR, a mine on Halkin Mountain, has been worked by a few *then* poor miners, on which they have cut a lode of solid lead ore, now varying from 5 to 6 feet in width.—There is also an improvement in the MERLLYN and GARREG MINES.—PANTUSA MINE is not far from Holywell, and for some years has been carried on by a Mr. Turton, who, after expending almost all he possessed, found it utterly impossible to carry on further operations without help; he then endeavoured to form a company, informing them, of course, that he had no doubt the mine would ultimately pay. A Cornish mine agent was then sent to inspect the mine, and gave a favourable report, when a company was formed, and Mr. Turton become agent. For some time things went on smoothly, and after about 300*l.* had been expended, a Welsh miner was called in by the company to inspect the mine, who said that in his opinion it was a "wild" lode, and would never make a good mine; in fact, "the whole concern was not worth a penny." Acting upon the spur of the moment, the company discharged Turton, and now, while yet following out his plans, have cut a lode of solid lead 2 feet wide. I should think that, after realising all Mr. Turton had stated, they could not do less than restore him to his position.

VALE OF TOWY is becoming a valuable property—95 tons of lead were sampled for May month, realising above 1150*l.* Judging from the increasing reserves of lead in the mine, it is fully expected that the monthly samplings will soon reach 100 tons. A dividend of 1s. will be declared at the quarterly meeting, to be held this month. In March last the shares were in demand at 27s. 6d., present price 22s., and the prospects of the mine were never more cheering.

WHEAL BRAY (Altarnun).—Important discoveries have been made in this mine, of which an elaborate report was given by Mr. George Henwood a few weeks since. In the 30 fm. level there is a great lode, 9 ft. wide—a very good lode indeed; and in the 56 another lode has been discovered, upwards of 7½ ft. wide, and no signs of its being cut through. This is good news, and should cheer up the TREGUNE adventurers to exertion; their mine is equally good, and only wants energy to produce the like results. This mine, like many others, had been proclaimed as out of the district. A persevering and wealthy proprietary are, however, likely to prove in this instance, as has frequently before been done, the folly of the "wise saw."

The notice, "Iron miners wanted," has been extensively posted during the week, and has been a boon to the poor men who had been working at the Grey Mare and Restormel Mines, many of whom have been discharged, the low price of iron ore not meeting the views of the owners of these well-known mines. The neighbourhood of St. Austell is the place where this fresh demand for labour has arisen, which we hope will continue, though the cessation of activity at the former mines does not augur much in favour of Cornish iron ore working, except under peculiar circumstances.

The LOSTWITHIEL MINING COMPANY held their meeting on Wednesday last, particulars of which appear in another column. Previously to the meeting the mine was examined by Capt. Shaw, of the Great Crinnis Mine, an extensive shareholder, who expressed his entire satisfaction with it, and the manner in which the works were prosecuted. He also fully concurred in every opinion expressed by Mr. Henwood, in his report of the property.

The fact of the BAMPFYLDE MINE (late Poltimore) becoming dividend-paying has given unbounded satisfaction to many, and grievous heartburnings to others. It will be remembered that this mine was, some time ago, the subject of much controversy, it being declared to be too distant from the granite ever to become a mine worth working; that the ancients had worked it for iron ore, whilst others as boldly declared it to be a copper mine of value, whose "eyes" had been picked out; that by properly developing the mine it would become remunerative. Each party had their respective champions and confidence in their inspectors. Many threw up their shares, and the mine was sold. A party, chiefly of Liverpool gentlemen, who felt the reasons advanced in favour of the copper theory, formed a company to work the mine for that mineral, with what success the Dividend List now shows. I am assured it is likely to be continuous, and that the mine is in a perfectly sound state. Great praise is due to Mr. Bland for the manner in which he has conducted the management, so as to bring about this desirable consummation. It also shows the utility of consulting experienced persons when determining whether to stop or continue the working of a mine like this. Little doubt is entertained but that the Britannia Mine, adjoining, would prove quite as valuable if wrought to an equal extent. It is also great encouragement to the Molland party, as their mine lies in contiguity.

It is currently reported that the old WHEAL COCK, in St. Enoder, is about to be reworked. This mine was abandoned in consequence of a rush of water overpowering the small engine and pitwork erected thereon, and from the inability of the adventurers to erect more powerful apparatus. The lease of the mine was allowed to lapse into the lord's hands, and he refused to grant it again; this difficulty, however, has now been removed. So sudden was the influx of water, owing to cutting a large cross-course, that the men had only time to save themselves; their tools are now in the levels, and the column of pumps in the shafts. This mine returned considerable quantities of rich copper ore. It is situate in a piece of ground midway between the tin and lead-bearing strata—the former granite, the latter soft blue killas—and is in firm buff-coloured ground.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Some large purchases of shares have been made in London this week, at 6*l.* 10s., for parties residing in the neighbourhood of the mine. Several competent agents of Devon and Cornwall have recently inspected the mine, and their reports are highly satisfactory.

WEST TOLVADDEN MINE.—Some fine specimens from this mine have been received at the London office, and are worthy of inspection by those interested. In Brunton's shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, peach, mundic, yellow and grey copper ore. There is every reason to believe will it make a productive mine in depth.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Judging from the agents' report of this mine the prospects have not been so good during the present working. The lode in Copperhouse shaft is stated to be worth fully 100*l.* per fathom, while the lode in the 190 east and west, is worth 25*l.* and 35*l.* per fathom respectively. The sale of ore on Thursday realised 1408*l.*, thus indicating that the quality as well as quantity is improving. Notwithstanding the splendid discoveries recently made, the shares are actually selling at less quotations than previous to those discoveries being made. This, however, cannot continue long, as the increased samplings will tend to bring the mine into a profitable state; and it is to be hoped it will soon take its position again as one of the leading mines of the county.

REDMOOR.—A great improvement has taken place in the Kelly Bray lode at Redmoor. The winze sinking from the 70, to reach the shoot of ore in the 90, has been sunk 5 fms., worth 2 tons per fm., and has now increased to 3 tons per fm. The 80 fm. level east, driving towards the winze, and about 30 fms. from it, is looking promising; when this winze is communicated to the 90 there will be 20 fms. of backs, and a large quantity of ore ground to take away. Three other important points are also in progress in the mine, which shows every prospect of soon becoming a great concern, worked at little cost, and more than equalling all that has been predicted of it. On Thursday were sold 16 tons of lead, realising 231*l.* 14s., the best parcel, of 10 tons, fetching 19*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton.

DEVON KAPUNDA.—The whole of the machinery and materials of this mine will shortly be subnitted for sale by auction, and as they are nearly new it will present a favourable opportunity for adventurers in the neighbouring mines requiring materials and machinery.

TRETOIL MINES.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that a meeting of the Tretoil Mining Company is called for Thursday next, with a view of adopting measures for vigorously prosecuting the adventure. The sales of tin from Dec., 1855, to March, 1858, realised 865*l.* Iron, from Sept., 1856, to May, 1858, 648*l.* 19s. 6d. Copper, Jan. to May, 1858, 1426*l.* 10s. 7d.; making a total of 10,852*l.* 10s.

NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the mine proprietors of the Wrexham district was held at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, to consider the proposal made to them by the Great Western Railway, of erecting stationary engines at the Moss and Wheatsheaf brakes; the company to go to the expense of such erections; the proprietors to pay a small extra charge for the same. After discussing the subject for some time the meeting was adjourned, in order to obtain more definite information on the subject.—The general trade of the district remains dull and slack.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—A box of specimens has been forwarded to the offices of Mr. Stevens, Royal Exchange; they consist of yellow pyrites and mundic, and are of such a nature as to afford indications of a permanent character. Among the samples forwarded is one wherein the crystals of mundic are finely developed, which is worthy the attention of those who are interested in mineralogical pursuits.

CWMBWCHAN MINE (Beddgelert) is now re-opened by Mr. Weston, of Carnarvon, aided by R. Williams, of Aberglaslyn, and the first month has developed as much as years in many instances. The lodes have been tested in many places, and immediately taken on tribute at 1s. 8d., sinking upon the lodes. There are four well-defined lodes, all rich, and many cross-courses equally so. They are traced for half a mile, rich in ore at every point, and the men are kept constantly at the dressing-floors, the ore dressed being of a very rich quality, assaying 16 per cent.

TOLVADDEN is certainly one of the greatest discoveries that has taken place in Cornwall for many years. The splendid sales of ore that have already been made is a sufficient proof of the fact. Yet there are not wanting parties who attempt to decry the merits of this valuable property. The old cry is raised, the ore will not hold in depth. Similar opinions, however, were freely advanced about Devon Great Consols and other great mines. Adjacent to Tolvadden, and on the same lode, is Wheal Neptune, which sold upwards of 400,000*l.* worth of ore, at a standard of from 80 to 100, and was worked to the depth of about 130 fms., at a profit of upwards of 60,000*l.* to the adventurers, and it is the opinion of competent judges that good profits will yet be realised out of this old mine. The writer of those few remarks is actuated by no other feeling than a desire to appreciate the efforts and to congratulate the fortunate promoters in having discovered such a mine as Tolvadden; and it is to be hoped that it may prove as remunerative to them as Wheal Neptune was to its adventurers.

A testimonial has been presented to Capt. J. B. PASCOE, late of Great Wheal Busy United Mines; this was subscribed for before his discharge.

SOUTH CLIFFORD.—The united report of Capt. John Richards, of Wheal Clifford, William Pascoe, of South Frances, and James Pope, of Wheal Basset, on this extensive sett, is highly encouraging; and an engine of sufficient power to work the various lodes already discovered, and effectually develope the mine, is to be erected forthwith.

PWLL-Y-WHEEL MINE (Flintshire).—Want of capital has prevented the development of this exceedingly promising young mine, and on Tuesday next the mine and entire plant will be put up for sale by auction. There is here a good opening for mining capitalists, as the infusion of some new blood into the concern could not fail to give good results. The mine yields excellent lead, and is situate to the east of the well-known Maesysaffn and Jamaica Mines, and in the same bearing strata. The productiveness of the mine cannot be questioned, as from the 18 fms. worked on the vein

120 tons of ore have been raised, and the sett extends nearly half a mile further on the course of the vein than has yet been driven.

NORTH WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINES.—Intelligence reached town yesterday of an important discovery in the adit end, driving east, on the Pengruse lode, in these mines. The tin is of a remarkably rich quality, and 3 inches in width only is found to be worth 80*l.* per fm.

At MAUDLIN, they have been driving the south adit level during the week towards the caunter lode, referred to in Mr. Henwood's report, and have come upon the capels of the lode, containing minute crystals of native copper.

WORTHING MINING COMPANY.—A box of specimens from the property of this association has been forwarded to the offices of the company; they consist of several good stones of blue and green carbonate of copper, mixed with the red oxide, and interspersed with native copper. From the indications it would appear that there is every likelihood that a lode of good yellow ore will be met with in depth. The accounts which have come to hand are of a satisfactory nature, the prospects are more encouraging, and there is every anticipation that at length profitable results will be afforded to the proprietary.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—A discovery of grey copper ore has been made in the lode under the 30 fathom level; in the end some rich yellow ore has been found. Specimens can be seen at the offices.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Estimated produce for April:—

Mines.	Ore.	Per cent.	Copper.
Raipas	20	5	1·000
Old Mine	65	4¼	2·925
United Mines	6	6	0·360
Michell's	6	6	0·360
Thomas's	7	9	0·630
Total	104		5·275

Mining report from April 8 to May 22.

RAIPAS.—The stopes over the 10 appear to have slightly improved since last report, and the number of men has been increased, in order to reach better ground as soon as possible. The water has now filled the lower workings, and put a stop to our operations there for a few months. The shallow workings are still poor, but, on the whole, the aspect of the different trials is better now than a month ago.

OLD MINE.—The level westerly from No. 1 winze is extended about 13 fms.; the lode has continued almost horizontal until within the last 6 ft., where it took a turn, and is now dipping on an angle of about 30 degrees; cross facings are still being met with, and patches of country are found intermixed; but, on the whole, the lode is more regular than before; it is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, yielding some good work. The stopes of each side of this level are turning out from 3½ to 4 tons of ore per fm., with promising appearances. In the south stope the lode continues fully as large as during the week, has produced rather more ore, and also shows increased quantities of calc-spar, which is a favourable indication. In the shallow levels there is no change worthy of remark. Our attention has again been drawn to the necessity of searching for the lode southward, and for this purpose we are clearing an old level [marked on the map, deep adit cross-cut], which we consider the most convenient point to make a start from. About 2 fms. behind the end some easy ground was passed through, in which we find small flookan courses in striking in a north and south direction, one of which is very similar in character, dip, &c., to the slide which has cut off the lode in other parts of the mine: we shall soon have the workings cleared out, and hope in our next to lay before you the plan we consider most advisable to follow.

MICHELL'S.—We have commenced the level on the north lode, which, although small, carries very regular walls, with a leader of ore from 2 to 3 in. wide. This level is about 14 fms. under the surface, and as nothing has been done, with the exception of a few openings at surface, from whence good returns were obtained, we consider the prospects fully warrant our driving a few fathoms on its course from this point. This is all the tutwork we have at present at this mine. In the pitches there is no material change since our last.

THOMAS'S.—Since the thaw commenced our operations at this place have been greatly impeded; the water is, however, much abated, and the men are again working in the bottom, where the prospects continue encouraging; the lode is about 15 in. wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. The progress of the adit is still slow.—C. TRELEASE.

QUENANGEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—P. Wilson, May 15: Lode E, prills, 3 tons 20 per cent., 1 ton copper; ditto, dredge, 28 tons, 9 per cent., 2·52 tons copper.—North Lode, E: The stope from the winze under the 10 has this month yielded very good work, being worth about 3 tons of ore per fm., and promising to become even more productive in depth, the stone being kindly and easy for working. The 10 west is still being prosecuted, in the expectation of meeting with more congenial ground than is now being passed through; the lode is much contracted, and only showing traces of ore. The stope over the 10 has this month produced fully 2 tons of ore per fm., but is now coming near the end of the orey ground in the roof of the level, where the lode for a few fms. will probably be found too poor for taking away. The rise for the new drawing-shaft has been prosecuted vigorously, and the ground being somewhat easier, a proportionate progress has been made, about one-third of the whole being now ready. If the weather had permitted us to begin to sink from surface to meet the rise from the old workings we would very soon have had the shaft in order. The level driving east towards lode D has now been brought into communication with the shaft from surface, and the workmen from the driving and shaft have began to tribute on some of the numerous small patches of ore discovered in the level, though it is hardly probable that any lasting bunch will be found, the eastern extremity of E lode having hitherto only yielded ore in detached stones. As soon as the snow is melted and the shaft tolerably free of water we will cross-cut in the old mine D, which is at no great distance; being full of ice and water, but likely to yield, we believe, remunerative results when opened up. At C lode, where we had intended this month to have made a trial in the old mine, the extreme inclemency of the weather has prevented us from making or commencing operations. The ore carriage to the shipping place has been carried on the entire month, but towards its close only with small loads, as the snow, which is apparently undiminished on the mountains by the mine, is nearly vanished from the roads nearer the sea.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—J. L. Thomas, May 31: West of the Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 85 is at present unproductive; we are cross-cutting south with the view of proving the lode in that direction. In the 75, west of Carillo's winze, we have a well-defined lode, worth ¾ ton per fm. The lode in the 41, east of Warne's shaft, is unproductive. West of Warne's shaft, in the 41, there is a kindly lode, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 31, west of Diego's winze, has somewhat improved since last report; present value, 2 tons per fm. - East of the Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 85, east of Cueva's winze, is large and unproductive; ground much easier for driving. The lode in the 75, east of Shaw's shaft, is not to value at present, but there is a prospect of an improvement. The 65, east of Cordovez winze, is communicated with the level west of Lucas's winze; lode worth 2 tons per fm. The 65, west of Lucas's winze, is communicated with the level east of Cordovez winze; lode worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 65, east of Thorne's shaft, is without alteration; worth 1 ton per fm. In the 65, east of Jorge's winze, the value of the lode is 1¾ ton per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the 65, east of Taylor's shaft, is not of commercial value. The lode in the 65 west is large, worth ¾ ton per fm. In the 55, east of Gomez winze, the lode is looking more promising; present value, 1 ton per fm.—Field's Lode: The lode in the 45, east of Field's shaft, is more open, carrying a small branch of lead. The lode in the 31 still continues unproductive. In the 20 we have a regular lode, worth 1½ ton per fm.—Cross-cuts: Driving north of Thorne's shaft to intersect the north lode in the 65, the ground is hard; driving north of Fernando's winze, in the 65, there is no alteration in the ground.—Winzes: Lioret's winze is sinking on a lode which is unproductive at present. The lode in Guillermo's winze, sinking under the 65, is worth 1 ton per fathom. In Luis's winze, sinking under the 55, the lode is large, worth 2 tons per fm. Juan's winze is sinking on a lode which is also worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in Bantistas winze, sinking under the 55, east of Taylor's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm. Basto's winze is sinking on a lode worth 1 ton per fm. Mira's winze has been communicated with the 55 east of Taylor's; lode worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in Lupion's winze is poor; that in Enrique's winze, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Shafts: The lode at Warne's shaft, sinking under the 41, is worth 2½ ton per fm. for the length of the shaft, which is 12 ft. San Jose shaft contains a small lode, worth ½ ton per fm.

LA FONTUNA MINING COMPANY.—J. L. Thomas, May 31: Canada Incosa: West of the Engine-shaft: The sumpmen are engaged in the Clavel winze, cutting ground for the cistern and other work preparatory to sinking for a 7th level. The 6th level, east of Addia's shaft, is producing 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The 5th level, west of Buen Provecho winze, is worth ⅛ ton of lead ore per fathom. In the 4th level, west of Kendall's winze, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and poor. The lode in the 3d level, on north branch, driving west of O'Shea's shaft, is small, and worth for lead ore ¾ ton in a fm.; the same level, west of Romero's cross-cut, continues poor. The lode in the 2d level, west of Pedro's winze, is worth 1 ton of lead in a fm.—East of the Engine-shaft: The lode in the 4th level, east of Fortuno winze, is still poor, and the ground hard. The lode in Garcia's winze is producing ⅛ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 3d level, east of Kennedy's shaft, contains spots of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in Lowndes' shaft, sinking under the 2d level, is 2 ft. wide, and carrries a branch of lead ore on the south side worth 1½ ton in a fm. The lode in the 3d level, east of Michell's winze, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 2d level, west of Carro's winze, is not so good as it has been, and is worth at present ⅛ ton of lead in a fm. The new shaft, over Carro's winze, is down below surface 7 varas.—Los Salidos: The lode at Morris's engine-shaft is split up into branches, and is altogether worth ⅛ ton in a fm. The lode in the 3d level, west of Alvina's winze, is worth 1 ton in a fm. The lode in the 3d level, east of San Gabriel shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 3d level, east of Cologan's winze, contains spots of lead ore, but not enough for valuation. The ground in Cologan's shaft, sinking below the 1st level, continues much as usual. The lode in Barrinuevo's winze, sinking below the 1st level, and in advance of the 2d level, driving east of Cologan's winze, is worth ¾ ton of lead ore in a fm. The pitches throughout both mines are without any material alteration. Our dressing operations are somewhat impeded from want of hands; this we may expect to be the case for the next month to come—that is, until the conclusion of the harvest.

The NEW BRUNSWICK MINING COMPANY have advices to May 15 from Capt. Wm. Stevens, who states that they found the ground in the adit D daily improving; the mundic seemed to be wearing out, and the copper ore taking its place. They had about 18 in. of good work up and down the end. On the whole, he thought the prospects were never better. Capt. Stevens, on closing his report, says—"The copper and lead in this part of the lode are increasing in thickness, and of good quality."

SALE OF A MINE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday Mr. Henry Edw. Murrell submitted for sale, by auction, at Garraway's, 16 (28th) shares in the Vigra and Clogau Mining Company, carried on near Dolgelly. The lot included the stock, profits, and property, and the equitable estate and interest in the two Crown leases. The sale took place under a decree of the Court of Chancery, under the following circumstances:—In 1850, Messrs. James Harvey, Bailey Sherwood, Newman Sherwood, Thomas Rolinson, and Charles Harvey formed a partnership for working the mines. In 1853, Bailey Sherwood, Newman Sherwood, and Thomas Rolinson charged the profits arising from the copartnership in respect of one unencumbered seventh part, making together three-sevenths. By a deed dated Feb. 3, 1854, John Cornelius Goodman, the plaintiff, and Wm. Sherwood were admitted partners, and the shares which were not included in the present sale were sold to Mr. Thomas Allison Readwin. After some competition, the lot was *bona fide* sold for 800*l.* to Mr. Readwin, who has now, with a friend, become the owner of the whole of the property.

SALE OF MINING SHARES.—Yesterday Messrs. Plews and Wall submitted for sale by auction, at the mart, 60 preference shares, of 25*l.* each, in the Company of Copper Miners in England, being a portion of the property of Sir John Dean Paul, sold under his bankruptcy. The shares were put up in five lots of 10 shares, and realised 245*l.* each lot. There was some competition for the first two lots, but eventually one party succeeded in obtaining the whole of the shares.

THE NEW WORK ON IRON METALLURGY.

BY SAMUEL B. ROGERS, OF NANT-Y-GLO.*—FOURTH NOTICE.

We learn incidentally that to Mr. S. B. Rogers the trade are indebted for an important improvement connected with the iron manufacture. To Henry Cort they owe the puddling furnace and the grooved rolls; by the former the make of wrought-iron was more than doubled. In them the bed consisted of sand; Mr. Rogers proposed iron bottoms to those furnaces, and in 1816-18 devoted time and money in bringing his invention into notice. After the usual hesitation and customary shrugs, tinctured, of course, with compassionate solicitude for the mental sanity of the propounder, his improvement has been generally adopted in all parts of the globe, and by it the doubled make has been trebled. This is a substantial service; and the practical benefit derived entities the author to attention in regard to the important suggestions he makes in the present work.

In the course of the highly interesting details of the smelting and puddling processes, we find exposed a system of production to meet the railway demand which is most pernicious and reprehensible. The superior advantages of heavy rails, in comparison with light, have now been long recognised, but the attendant increase in the cost has not been so digestible, and hence the temptation to rail producers to give more heed to quantity than quality. This is an evil, however, which should bring its own cure; since, notwithstanding the weight of the rail, its defective texture will speedily appear, and expose the fallacy of excessive cheapness.

Mr. Rogers has usefully embodied a *résumé* of the discussions which took place subsequent to the lamentable occurrence on the Versailles Railway through the breaking of an axle; that is, as to the molecular changes that are supposed to be produced in iron by heat, percussion, and magnetism. This is a matter which probably pertains more to the iron worker than the iron manufacturer, yet its omission would have left a hiatus in the present work. Whether the statement of high engineering authorities be correct, that wrought-iron which has been brought from the fibrous to the crystalline state by vibration (supposing that to be a fact) is by annealing restored to its former condition, —which constitutes so much of its excellence,—we have our doubts, believing that the fusing together of the particles does not dispose them either fibrously or laminarly. The more that the question is opened up and sifted, however, the better, and we are, therefore, glad to see it advanced a stage in the work before us. That iron does seek a normal condition, and that there are causes in practice which operate to promote that tendency, there cannot be a doubt; but it does not appear that the effects have yet been traced up to their causes.

The chapters on the manufacture of steel, and its dependence on the quality of the iron, exhibit much research and intimate knowledge of the subject; but we cannot do more than allude to them. Our present notice we will conclude with an extract, which will be useful to some of our engineering friends, to whom we recommend the study of the work *in extenso*:—

"RED-SHORT AND COLD-SHORT IRON.—Now, as a general rule, it may be observed that the more iron approaches a state of purity the softer, tougher, and more malleable it becomes; but, at the same time, it acquires an inconvenient character, termed *red-short*,—*i. e.*, a peculiar tendency to burst or spread out into a sort of brush if hammered at a low red heat. This peculiar property, or rather character, however, not becoming manifest if the iron be hammered either at a full welding heat or in a comparatively cold state. The actual cause of this imperfection of pure iron has not been hitherto either scientifically or practically ascertained, except negatively,—thus, by chemically combining it with comparatively very small doses of carbon, or the metals manganese, silver, silicium or aluminum; but did not iron be alloyed with these substances in proportions amounting to from 1 to 1½ per cent., then it will have acquired more or less of the properties of *steel*, and have the character of *cold-short* communicated to it—that is, a liability to break by sharp and sudden blows; but, as a counter-balance to this evil or inconvenience, the iron will have become harder, stronger, elastic, and a high degree the qualities of softness, toughness, and ductility, is said to have great *nature*. By fairly reasoning upon these facts, we are led to the following important conclusions:—1. The manufacturer of iron for the production of results of a soft, tough, and ductile nature, should endeavour to remove, in a greater or less degree, the hardening substances or alloys above mentioned from his pig or other iron in a rough state; and 2, for all purposes requiring strength, elasticity, and body, the manufacturer must either leave a greater or less portion of those same substances or alloys in his finished products, pre-supposing they originally existed in his pig-iron, or else chemically combine them (the alloying substances referred to), by cementation or fusion, with given portions of tough, ductile, or comparatively pure iron."

* "An Elementary Treatise on Iron Metallurgy, up to the Manufacture of Puddled Bars, built upon the Atomic System of Philosophy, the Elements operated upon being Bars, built upon the Atomic System of Philosophy, the Elements operated upon being estimated according to Dr. Wollaston's Hydrogen Scale of Equivalents; comprising Suggestions relative to Important Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel, and the Conduct of Extensive Ironworks; with Analytical Tables of Iron-Making Materials."

COLONIAL PRODUCE in our home market has much more to recommend it at this moment than the mere incidents of supply and demand. The value of such commerce at the present hour is far beyond the speculation of producer and consumer, or the fluctuating barter of chapmen and customer, for the estimate involves those great social principles upon which England, or any other country, can alone hope to retain foreign possessions and dependencies without an array of force and exercise of coercion, which, when in excess of the strict necessity of internal order and government, not only impose undue taxation on industry, but evidence, despite the glare and panoply of state and strut of martial power, a moral weakness unworthy of an intelligent and civilised people. Without entering deeply into the political arena, we may point to the lamentable sacrifice of human life, and the constrained expenditure of millions necessary to the suppression of the Indian revolt as a penalty paid for the neglect of that sound policy which makes the developement of the natural resources of a conquered country the basis of influence, and the bond between sovereignty and its subjects. The duty of every power worthy of dominance is to institute the indigenous and inductive commerce in its dependencies upon a broad and liberal system, whence industry can derive its natural support and the sympathy of the people, always alive to the advantages of progress, shall receive an impetus towards the point where legitimate power is consolidated and insured. There is none of our colonial regions that cannot supply such elements to British commerce, and such a guarantee for loyalty. Wherefore, then, have we so palpably, and in so many instances, neglected to make a rational demand on energies of this nature, of whose magnitude there can be no estimate, of whose endurance there can be no finality? The cotton-growing capabilities of our eastern possessions have been, in defiance of all warning and expostulation, sadly overlooked by the Indian Government. The main fault, however, may be brought, and with great justice, nearer home; and although it will be argued the present supply has long been and is a most valuable international medium, inasmuch as it acts as a nostrum for many strange "notions," and serves to soothe and enswathe the morbid sensitiveness of the political corns of our transatlantic friends, the conviction forces itself upon the mind, that, as far as we are concerned, the cure is worse than the disease. At all events, there is no just plea against the culture of our own dependencies, and the acquirement of this and other resources through the exercise of so politic and philanthropic a duty. Here we may, *en passant*, refer to the appearance in our markets of a very valuable commercial colonial produce—the "South African Wines." This vintage bids fair to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the people of this country. In a sanitary point of view we shall also be essentially the gainers, for these wines will necessarily supersede the deleterious mixtures with which people, particularly since the existence of the *oidium*, or wine disease, have been so fearfully drugged. Constantia, the well known and justly appreciated produce of the Cape of Good Hope, has long been a solitary object of commercial competition, so far as the excellence of Cape vintage is considered, the other wines being generally disliked on account of a peculiar earthy flavour, to be got rid of only by an admixture of European vintage. This earthiness is, however, absent in the "South African Wines," and in *bouquet*, colour, and freedom from acidity, they are immeasurably superior to very many sold as "*first-class* foreign" to British consumers. Mr. J. L. Denman, Fenchurch-street, claims precedence in the introduction of the South African wines, and while accepting him as the pioneer of a new and appreciable commercial enterprise, we congratulate the public on the boon they have received through his spirited exertions. As time advances improvements of great national importance will, no doubt, be made in the culture of the African vine. For the present the Cape may be styled the *Caleo di Buena Esperanza* of the wine-drinking middle classes of this country.

A new mode of tinning iron goods, pins, &c., has been invented by M. Fouquet, of Rugles, Eure, and consists in the use of an amalgam or alloy fusible at low temperatures, composed of quicksilver and tin; or of one part of tin, one part of lead, and one part of bismuth. The heat required being no more than that of boiling water, greatly facilitates operations, and the articles which have to be cleaned before plunging into the alloy are found to present perfectly smooth surfaces.

The distillation and rectification of tar, resin, bitumen, turpentine, schistose oil, and other substances have been improved by M. J. E. D'Arcet, with a view to obtain a continuity of action. The principal object of the invention, and of the apparatus employed to carry it into effect, is to render the distillation of the above-named substances, and generally of all liquid hydro-carbons, liquifiable by heat, analogous to that of alcholic liquids, and to effect this purpose at the lowest possible degree of temperature. The bases of the process may be said to consist in the continuity of the distillation or rectification, and the spontaneous separation of the resulting volatile substances. To this purpose they are placed in an apparatus divided into compartments, to each of which, in succession, increased degrees of temperature are applied. Each compartment is provided with an escapement valve, by which the products of distillation in that degree of temperature are conducted into a separate receiver.

EFFECTS OF VARIOUS ILLUMINATING MATERIALS IN VITIATING THE AIR.—It has been found by experiment that lights of the same intensity from different substances take different periods to vitiate the same quantity of air, by converting it into carbonic acid. Rape oil, 71 minutes; olive oil, 72; Russian tallow, 75; common tallow, 76; sperm oil, 76; stearic acid, 77; wax candles, 79; spermaceti candles, 83; common coal gas, 98; cannel coal gas, 152. Thus the cannel coal gas is proved to be the most healthy to burn.

ALUMINIUM.—An important discovery has just been made at Florence: a simple workman has found out the means of making aluminium in a manner much less expensive than has hitherto been known.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, June 7: We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft. There is no change to notice in the 10, east of the engine-shaft, since last reported; lode still producing 14 cwts. of lead per fm., and presenting the same favourable appearance. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. The 10, east of the engine-shaft, on the south lode, is for a time suspended, and the men put to rise in the back, on the north lode, where it is worth from 6 to 8 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 10, west of the engine-shaft, is much the same as for some time past, worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; a very strong-looking lode. The stopes in the back adit, west of the engine-shaft, are yielding 6 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the adit, west of said shaft, is worth 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 10, west of eastern shaft, is worth about 3 cwts. of lead per fathom. Although this lode may not be termed rich, it has a very good-looking appearance. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, west of the eastern shaft, is composed of quartz, blende, and lead, worth for the latter 2 cwts. per fathom.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, June 8: During the past week the sinking of Cox's engine-shaft has been carried on without intermission. The new caunter lode recently intersected in this shaft is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and flookan, impregnated with lead, and yielding a considerable quantity of water, the sinking for the present is suspended until the engine goes to work. The sink lift has been dropped to-day; the house water lift will be fixed in the course of a day or two, and by the end of another week I hope the engine will be in operation, then the sumpmen will immediately commence to cut plat at the 12; the shaft is at present 12 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below adit.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, June 5: I have nothing particularly new to inform you respecting the winze sinking below the 15; the ground still slow for sinking; sunk since last report 3 ft.: total, 4 fms. 4 ft.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. Pellow, June 3: In the 18 fm. level the forebreast still shows little improved, and is now worth 3 tons of mundic per fathom, with stones of copper and lead. The lode in No. 1 stope is worth 1 ton of copper, 15 cwts. of lead, and 10 tons of mundic per fm. No. 3 stope is worth 1½ ton of copper, 2 tons of lead, and 15 tons of mundic per cubic fm. The south drift is worth 1 ton of copper and 10 tons of mundic per fm. The costeaning party have been removed to stope the bottom of the level from the north end of the winze; the lode in this stope is worth 2 tons of copper and 3 tons of mundic per fm. We have put about 1 ton of lead, 2 tons of copper, and 15 tons of mundic to pile since last report, and also prepared for crusher 2 tons of lead and 10 tons of copper.

BARF LEAD.—J. Graham, June 9: During the week a most valuable discovery has taken place of lead, 5 ft. wide at the surface, supposed to be the main lode, which is productive in Laidlaw's level 120 fms. below; we have broken rocks of 5 cwts. of solid lead from it to-day.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, J. Mitchell, June 10: In the shallow adit, on the north lode, the lode is larger, composed of quartz spotted with black and yellow ore, similar to the lode in the engine-shaft; this end is getting near the shaft, and as soon as we are under it we shall rise against it; we have six men driving here, at 4*l.* per fm. On the south lode, in same level, we have no change to notice; the end is set to four men, at 12*l.* per fathom. In the middle adit we have taken down the lode on each side of the level, as referred to in our last; we do not find it so large as heretofore, but of a more promising appearance, producing good stones of rich yellow and black copper ore, with every prospect of a good improvement; here we have six men driving, at 8*l.* per fm. We put the engine to work on Saturday last, it started admirably; we have worked it but little since, in consequence of having had to put in some timber, the ground in the shaft being rather weak under water. The water will be very easy for the engine. We shall, from present appearances, begin to sink the shaft on Monday next, by six men and three labourers. We do not expect to be able to burn any more tin for a week, but soon after we have finished burning you shall know about the quantity we expect to have; until that time no person can give an estimate to a few cwts. Nothing new in any other part of the mine.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 8: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 148 east and west. The lode in the 130 east continues to yield saving work. The stopes throughout the mine are producing about the same quantity of ore per fathom as last reported. The lode in the new shaft is 3 feet wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fm. We have not taken down the lode in the 103 fm. level east. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

BODCOL.—F. Evans, June 7: We have commenced sinking Evans's shaft for the 20. I have let 3 fms., at 11*l.* per fm.

BOG MINE.—E. Rogers, June 9: In the stope in the back of Perkins's level, west of the shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm., but I anticipate we are getting near the shale. In the stope east of the shaft the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The pitch in the back of the 26 yard level is poor.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, June 5: In the 60 west, lode 1 ft. wide, yielding a little lead, not to value. In the 60, east of King's lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding stones of lead and stones of copper ore. In the 50, east of ditto, the lode is 15 in. wide, good orey lode for lead and blende ore. In the 40 cross-cut south, towards the south lode, the ground is favourable; we hope to cut down the rise from the 30 to the 20 for the shaft in the coming week. We have a north part of the lode in the rise, yielding some good work for lead. In the 20 west, on the south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding lead and stones of ore. We hope to complete the engine-shaft at the 60 in the coming week, to sink below the 60. Austin's engine-shaft is in good ground, and hope to get on without timber, now sinking from the 10 to the 20. On Tuesday next, the 8th inst., we propose sampling 30 to 32 tons of lead ores, when the samples will be sent in the usual way, and propose receiving the tenders for the same on or before the 18th inst.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbary, June 9: The south lode in the stopes in the back of the deep adit, east and west of No. 2 shaft, will on an average yield full ¼ ton of ore per fm. The south lode in the 17 fathom level, east and west of cross-cut, is looking well, and will on an average yield ½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the stopes over this level will yield about 1 ton of ore per fm.; the north lode in this level, west of No. 2 shaft, will yield about 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; the stope over this level will yield ½ ton of ore per fm. Our machinery is now in full operation, and the crushers are working well.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, June 10: We commenced cross-cutting south on the lode in the 10 last Monday morning; as far as we have driven, about 3 feet, the lode contains a mixture of ore, whilst the fissures are filled with solid plates of the latter. We are also sinking a winze under the No. 3 cross-cut in the 10; at this point we have a pretty good mixture, with occasional stones of solid ore, but the orey part of the lode is too wide to advantageously carry the whole in sinking. We are now fixing and framing about the collar of the perpendicular shaft, and doing other work preparatory to the erection of a horse-whim, &c.; when this is accomplished we shall intersect the lode in the 20, when I have no doubt but that large quantities of the lode will be sent to surface and made marketable, which, from the present appearances, will prove remunerative.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—Jehu Hitchins, June 10: In Extension Mine there is no alteration to notice.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, June 8: The engine-shaft is now 6 fms. below the 50; the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a regular underlie, and spotted throughout with mundic and rich copper ore; the ground is much the same for sinking. We have drained west from shaft at the 50 about 13 fms., on a lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide, very promising to become productive in depth, and even at the present depth I have every reason to think that we shall meet with shoots of ore similar to that which we have driven through.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—I have just been underground, and offered the men 10*l.* per fathom for sinking the shaft, but they have not taken it. I consider it a fair price; one or two have left, but I expect the remained will go to their work. The ground in the shaft has improved, being less spar, more soft gossan, and mineral clay; I never saw a finer lode at the depth, but we must not expect much copper until we get under the gossan, and I believe then the lode will make an abundance of copper, as we have everything in the lode that we can wish for, or expect at that depth; copper will be had at a proper depth; we may meet with small branches in the gossan, which is very likely, and the beautiful killas on the south wall of the lode is such as no mine in Cornwall or Devon can surpass; it is such as is found in the best mines in Cornwall, and if fairly explored will not fail in this mine.

— John Hambly, June 10: The materials purchased at Sortridge and Bedford, and West Down pumps, whim, and all, are on the mine ready for use, and waiting for Mr. Mathews to give instructions to set up the whim.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, June 7: The lode in the 70 west is still improving in worth for lead 5 cwts. per fm. No change in the 60 west to notice. The stope in the 60, east of shaft, is poor. I have put the men to stope in the 50, to prove the bunch gone down east of shaft. The lode in the stope in the back of the 60, west of shaft, is poor; I have put the men to stope a little farther west, where the lode is very strong, and worth for lead 5 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50 is 2 feet wide, principally composed of jack and killas, with stones of lead. The lode in the 40, in the old mine, is 4 feet wide, with a mixture of lead, and looking very promising for a further improvement. All the other places in the mine are looking much the same as when last reported.

BWLCHSTELLAN.—R. Northey, June 8: The timber for casing and dividing the shaft is delivered on the mine, and we shall commence at once about the work.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 7: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50, to drive east, on the caunter lode, by four men, at 15*l.* per fathom. The 10 west, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. The adit cross-cut north, by two men and one boy, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per fm.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, June 5: During this week the following bargains and pitches have been set at these mines:—The 20 to drive west, by four men, at 6*l.* per fathom. The 10 to drive west, by six men, at 6*l.* per fathom. A winze to sink in the 10, by six men, at 8*l.* per fathom. Two pitches in the back of the 10, by four men in each pitch, at 6*l.* per ton for lead ore. A pitch in the bottom of the 10, by two men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and a pitch in the back of the adit, by two men, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The adventurers are to dress the ore for the tributers. Very little has been done in either of the bargains or pitches for the week, in consequence of a quantity of stuff being in the mine, which has to be cleared away before the regular working can be carried on. Several of the men are engaged in clearing the stuff, and I hope by the end of next week to get in a more regular way of working, and in a better position to report on the value and prospects of the different parts of this mine.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—T. Williams, R. Sanders, June 10: The ends driving at the 12, north and south of Harrison's engine-shaft, are just as last reported. We have commenced to drive a cross-cut west to intersect the caunter lode, which we consider to be about 10 or 12 fms. distant from the present lode at this point. Another object we have in view in driving this cross-cut is to ascertain the width of our present lode or mineral ground. As far as we have driven, 4 ft., we have had good strings of solid lead, and the ground appears to be mineralised throughout. The pumps are on the mine, and everything will be ready to resume sinking in a few days.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, June 7: The following bargains were set on Wednesday last:—The 130 to drive west by six men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing mundic, crystallised iron, and a little ore occasionally. A rise in the back of the 118 by four men, at 4*l.* per fm.; the lode is small. A rise in the back of the 86 by six men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, with occasional stones of ore. In the 76 west four men are driving north to get through the lode, which can be seen 2 feet wide, producing stones of good ore.

CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, June 6: The lode at the 50 is much improved in size and character since our last report, containing peach, spar, and some tin, but not rich; the end is not driven so far west as the shoot of tin that is gone down below the 40, and I believe that a fortnight's, from this time, driving will work a great improvement in the quality of the lode at this level. The ground in the cross-cut at the 20 is good for driving, and still producing kindly branches, but no lode yet; the stopes in the different levels are just as they were, and producing just the same quantity of tin to the fm. The machinery and surface work are working cheap and in good order. I believe

we shall raise from 3 to 4 tons of tin this month. So soon as I can find a change in the lode at the 50 I will let you know.

— June 8: The lode in the 50, at Carvath, is better, it is now 4 ft. wide, and tinny, but we are not yet under the tin ground. The 40 west is also improved, and yielding in for the stamps.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, June 7: The 10 west was driven last month 2 fms. 4 feet, by six men, and is reset to drive by the same number of men, at 10*l.* per fathom. We have only a portion of the lode, which produces some blende, the main part of the lode is a little north; we shall see more of this part soon. The 10 east is not re-set, as the men would not take the price offered for it; driven the last month 1 fm. 4 ft. 3 in.; this end has become extremely hard. In order to open the eastern ground more quickly, and with less expense, I would recommend continuing the 10 cross-cut south to lode No. 3; we shall have to drive, I think, about 4 fms. further to meet with it. I think a level can be driven much faster eastward on this lode with equal, if not greater, chances of meeting with ore ground for stoping; the mine would be laid open in less time than by driving in the present very hard ground, and returns, in all probability, will be sooner met with to help the expenses of working and bringing the mine forward. In my last report to the directors, I spoke highly of No. 3 lode, which opinion I still hold.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry: The lode in the deep adit end is at present small and poor. This level is being driven north-west with all speed, so as to effect a communication with No. 4 winze as soon as we possibly can. In the stopes north-west of the rise the lode is worth near 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The stopes south-east of No. 3 winze are still looking very well, the lode being 4 feet wide, producing at present from 16 to 18 cwts. of good quality ore per fathom. The stope in the cross branch continues to yield 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. The lode in No. 4 winze is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. All our surface operations continue to progress satisfactorily.

COLLACOMBE.—Samuel Mitchell, June 8: During the last week the 72, west of the western shaft, has been driven 6 feet; the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, mundic, and increased quantities of rich copper ore. The rise in the back of the 40, west of the western shaft, has been put up 4 feet, and the lode is composed of capel, quartz, blende, and 1½ ton of good ore per fathom. There is no alteration worthy of notice in any other part of the mine.

COLLEGE.—A. Braithwaite, T. Murray, June 7: The run shaft level has been driven this last week 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., in all 4 fms.; the whole distance is good tribute ground. Three days after we forwarded our report last week the end was not looking so well, but now the lode is looking much better than we reported. The tribute pitches are much the same. We have 1 ton 18 cwts. of lead in store. We continue to have a good supply of water.

CROWNDALE.—James Richards, June 10: The ground in the shallow adit cross-cut north is still easy, and is being driven for 1*l.* 17s. 6d. per fm. In the winze, which is being sunk below the 30 at 6s. 8d. in 1*l.*, the lode is a good course of ore, worth 12 tons per fm. In the pitch in the bottom of the 30, 60 fms. west of the winze, the lode is improved, and worth 8 tons, or 64*l.*, per fm. The 40 is being cleared as fast as possible, and we hope soon to be able to reach the end.

CWM ERFIN.—June 1: The lode in the 69, going east of the engine-shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of killas, veins of quartz, blende, and spots of lead ore, but not to value. The lode in the 57, going east of drawing shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, quartz, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 12 to 15 cwts. per fathom. The lods in the stopes over the back of this level, west of the winze, is on an average 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 45, going east of cross-cut, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of this level, over the cross-cut, yield from ⅝ to 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stopes in back of the same, and 20 fms. east of the cross-cut, yield on an average 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 32, going east of cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, copper, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter dressing work. The lode in the stopes over the back of this level is 4 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes over the back of the same, and 7 fms. west of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 20, going east of cross-cut, is 4½ ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, copper, blende, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the same level, proceeding west from cross-cut, yields about ½ ton of lead ore per fm. The ground in the 10 cross-cut we find to be stiff for driving, consequently the progress is slow. We sample to-day 43 tons of lead ore.

— June 5: On taking down the lode in the 32 this day I find it to be very much improved; its present value is from 12 to 15 cwts. of lead per fm. All other parts of the mine are without any material alteration since my report of Tuesday last.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, June 8: The lode in the 40 fathom level is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little ore, but nothing to value. The cross-cut south of Bastard's level is letting out more water than for some time past, from which I anticipate we are getting near the lode. The stopes on the north lode, in the back of Bastard's level, are producing 10 tons of ore per fm. In the midway east the north lode is still further improved, now worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; driving east in this level the south lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The ground in the middle level east is become very favourable for driving, and very congenial for ore. At William and Mary, the lode in the adit level is 4 ft. wide, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have commenced rising in the back of this level; the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.

DEVON BULLER.—Thos. Neill, June 9: The lode in the 32 east is improved, being 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work; and, from the present appearances, I anticipate laying open some good ore ground in this level. In the 44 west the lode produces good stones of ore. There is no alteration in the 56 cross-cut south, nor in any other part of the mine.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, June 10: The ground in the 40 end east is hard and wet for driving, consequently our progress is slow. We have commenced sinking White's shaft, by six men; in the past week we sunk 3 feet in the bottom of the level, and broke therefrom some splendid stones of rich grey ore. I do not wonder at the late manager being so sanguine, the indications in the driving were such as to warrant a course of ore at no great depth; had this level been 2 feet deeper they would have found ore; this appears to be the top of the ore making under the iron. We have a good party of men in this shaft, and all force possible will be devoted to the sinking, when we shall have a good opportunity for exploring the lode at a depth where we may reasonably expect much copper.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—J. Williams, June 10: The shaftmen have made fair progress in sinking during the past week, and the lode continues to yield saving work for copper ore of good quality.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, June 10: We are progressing favourably with the sinking of Betteley's shaft, and the branches are producing saving work. In the 90, east of Betteley's, we have no change to notice. The 92, west of Matthews's, produces some good saving work, and we are making every effort to communicate those levels. The branches in the 92 east are producing coarse work. The different stopes in the back of these levels are producing saving work. Satisfactory progress is being made in the 70 cross-cut north, ground rather easier of progress. We have no change to notice in the 80 or 70 since last report. The branches in the 60 are producing good saving work. The stopes in the back of this level are producing good work, and the prospects of a very satisfactory character.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Delbridge, J. James, June 5: The lode at the engine-shaft is 6 to 12 in. wide, yielding stones of ore, with blende. The shaft is sunk below the 33 7 fms. 2 ft. 8 in.—set to sink by six men, at 13*l.* 10s. per fm. In the 33 west the lode is small, yielding stones of ore, driven in the past month 4 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.—set to drive by four men, at 70s. per fm. The 22 cross-cut, south of Hanley's, is driven in the past month 2 fms. 0 ft. 3 in.—set to drive by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; in this cross-cut we expect to intersect the brook south in 3½ fms. driving from this time; in the 22 east, on the north lode, the lode is 6 to 10 in. wide, yielding about 1 ton of ore per fm.—driven in the past month 4 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and set to drive by six men, at 5s. and 2s. 6d. tribute. In the rise in the back of the 22, on the same lode, it is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.—set to rise by two men, at 3*l.* 15s. per fm. In the 12 east, on the same lode, it is 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground—set to drive by two men, at 75s. per fm. In the 22, west of Matthews's shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, yielding some good ore, driven in the past month 1 ft. 6 in.—set to drive by two men, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm. In the shaft (Mathews's) sinking below the 22 engine lode the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding some very good copper ore; the lode seems to have an improvement in the last 4 ft. sinking, and, from present appearance, we may estimate it to be worth 5*l.* per fm.—sunk in the past month 3 fms. 2 ft. 3 in., and set to hole to the 33 by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. Hallett's shaftmen have sunk in the past month 5 ft., put in a footway, cut plat in the 6 fm. level, and set to sink below that level by six men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm. We have cut a branch or small lode in the south adit cross-cuts, which we purpose driving 6 ft. more, to prove if it be the lode or otherwise—set to drive 6 ft., at 30s. per fm. No other change to notice.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, June 8: The 30 north will produce about ½ ton of lead and jack per fm.; the same level, south of Tyack's lode, will produce 1 ton of lead per fathom. I have this day put four lads with the stumpmen in the latter level, in order to push on both ends as fast as possible. I have also put a pare of men to drive the 20 west on Chennall's, where I hope to see an improvement very shortly. The stopes in bottom of the 20, on Chennall's lode, will produce about 15 cwts. of lead and jack to a fathom.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, June 10: The ground in the 88 is improved for driving since last reported. There is no change in Homersham's shaft to notice. In the winze, sinking below the 68, we continue to sink by the side of the ore part of the lode. The stopes, east of Williams's shaft, in the back of the 66, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The tribute pitches are the same as they have been for some time.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, June 9: In the 50 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing occasionally rich stones of copper ore, ground easy for exploring, and of a favourable character for mineral. In the east end at this level there is no change of importance. In Harris's stope, in back of the 36, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth from 7*l.* to 8*l.* per fathom. Bickle's stope being holed to the 36, I have put part of the men in Knott's stope, in the bottom of the 24, where the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom, and promising further improvement.

GELLIRHEIRON.—R. Northey, June 8: I have nothing new to communicate respecting the mine; our operations are progressing very satisfactorily.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—John Spargo, June 9: Kelly Hole Shaft: This shaft is now sunk 30 fms. from surface and 20 fms. under adit; at this point we meet with a great change of ground bearing down on the north wall of the lode. I consider we are now arrived at a very important point, as the lode cut through in the 10 is upwards of 10 ft. wide, of a very promising character, producing some rich stones of ore, some of which has been sawyed, and made a high produce. The lode cut through in the adit was found about the same size, spotted with copper, but nothing equal to the 10; therefore it is reasonable to expect that at the point we are now, the 20, we shall meet with a very important improvement. I never saw such a large lode fail of being productive, where such splendid cross-courses pass through as we have intersected by the shaft; at any rate, the change of ground that has taken place will certainly alter the nature of the lode. We shall now commence cutting the plat, as well as cutting through the lode, and I hope in one month from this date I shall have to report of a far more cheering prospect. Our machinery at this shaft works extremely well, and we shall now, in the course of a few days, commence stamping the halvans by the aid of the drawing machine wheel; at Kelly Hole we have been excavating floors for this purpose.—Western Workings: We have set all on tribute in this part of the mine; those pitches are averaging from 6 to 7 tons of copper per fathom. It will now depend on the appearance of the lode in Kelly Hole shaft, when cut through at the 20, whether it would be advisable to sink the old engine-shaft. It is impossible to deepen the western part of the mine, unless we disengage the line of rods from old shaft to new engine-shaft, when we shall be able to sink the old engine-shaft to the 100, and by unwatering the new engine-shaft it can be continued on the course of the lode to the 100; this I have already explained to one of the committee when on the mine.

GREAT TAMAR.—B. Robins, June 9: The lode in the bottom of the shaft where we are sinking on the south copper lode is about the same size as last reported—full 8 ft. wide, and of a most promising character, composed of gossan, prian, capel, spar, mundic, and good stones of yellow copper ore, broken from the bottom of the shaft this day. In the adit cross-cut, driving to cut the western lead lode, we have met with several branches of gossan and prian, containing spots of lead, and I believe we are not far from the lode, as there is a large quantity of water coming from the present end.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, June 10: In the 50 west the lode is composed of capel, mundic, peach, and occasionally a little ore. In a cross-cut which is being driven south, on the cross-course, some good lead work has been broken, and good stones are still being met with.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, June 5: The lode at Copper-house shaft continues to increase in size and value; it is now 4 ft. wide, worth for the whole length (12 ft.) fully 100*l.* per fm. The lode in the 190 east is worth 35*l.*, and the 190 west 20*l.* per fm.; from the appearance of this discovery we are just entered on a large and lasting course of ore. We shall not be in a position to drive either end of the 190 for a few days, until we get the skip to draw from this level, but no time shall be lost to accomplish it. The lode in the 180 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; this end is producing an unusual quantity of warm water, consequently we expect an improvement. The lode in the 170 east, on the north part, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; this lode 5 fms. further east is worth 25*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 170 west is producing a little ore. The lode in Roberta's pitch is worth 30*l.* per fm. No change in the 160 or 148 west.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—John Jenkin, June 5: Since the meeting, about four weeks ago, we have driven the 61 fm. level east, on the lead lode, 2 feet, which is now about 110 fathoms east of eastern engine-shaft, lode containing lead and mundic, looking very promising, but ground hard. We have also driven east of north on the caunter 3 ft., lode 2 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead ore to the fm. We have since been rising in the back of this level on the junction, which is now up about 1 fm., where we have discovered a large hollow in the lode, about 8 ft. high and 9 feet long; lode 2 ft. wide, turning out 1 ton of lead ore per fm. I consider from its appearance the hollow in the lode indicates a change of ground for the better. We have driven and stoped on the lode, east of north, below the 51, 4 fms., lode worth 1½ ton lead ore per fm., and still continues to be very good. In the 51 we have driven 3 fms. east of north, being about 115 fms. from eastern engine-shaft, lode 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton per fm., in killas, but very hard for driving. During the last fortnight we have discovered a branch which is a part of the caunter going west of south in the elvan; we have driven in this direction about 1 fm.; lode 4 in. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. There are several branches falling in as we progress forward, which indicate an improvement in the lode shortly. This point is likely to continue in the elvan for some 200 fms., and every probability of having it productive and decomposed going west of south. Since the improvement in each of these parts we have employed as many men as can work to advantage, and when we have sufficient backs, &c., opened we shall be able to increase our samplings largely. My decided opinion is, that from such good discoveries now opening we shall with patience and perseverance very soon get over those difficulties which we have been so long labouring under, and leave a profit for the adventurers. The engines are working satisfactorily, but an increase of water has fallen upon them from the cross-course, which, however, we regard favourably, as indicating the openness and extent of the lode.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, June 5: We have finished the cutting of ground at the bottom of Harvey's engine-shaft, and have set it to sink to-day, by twelve men, at 30*l.* per fm. Fielding's shaft is now cut down to the 100, we shall commence fixing the skiproad in this shaft before the end of next week. The 100 is discharging a large quantity of water, and continues to improve slowly, now worth 5*l.* per fathom for copper, and indicates further improvement. In the 90 east we shall soon reach the end and commence driving where there is a fair chance of opening some good ore ground. The 70 and 80 west continue poor. In the 50 west there are spots of ore, and more water issuing from the south part of the lode. Wheal Seymour adit ground is moderate. Chynoweth's and the eastern bottoms present just the same appearance as when first drained, and although the ground is hard, promises ultimately to yield a large quantity of ore. The pitches in Moyle's bottoms are looking pretty well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—June 8: The prospects of these mines are throughout much the same as when I reported last, with the exception of the 110, west of Wheal Metal engine-shaft, which is very much improved. We are making good progress in forking the water and putting the skip-road in Bounder shaft. My time has been so occupied for the last few days that I have been prevented giving you a detailed report throughout, but will do so in a day or two.

— June 9: We are making good progress in forking the water: we are now down to the 273, and shall put our drop-lift to work in the course of the night. The skips work well; I never saw shafts work better. We have commenced to draw from the 60 and 90. We raised 60 tons of stuff in one night from those levels.

— June 10: We put our drop lift to work last night, about 11 o'clock, and commenced to fork below the 273 fm. level. All our machinery is working very well.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, June 4: The mine in general is poor at present. At the setting on Monday the stope No. 1 east, on Roughrig vein, was set to two men, at 35*s.* per fm., worth at present 4 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 1 west set to two men, at 40*s.* per fm., worth about 3 cwts. of ore per fm. They are raising a little ore in the roof of the cross vein. We have weighed and sent off 5 tons 5 cwts. of ore to Alston station this week, for W. J. Cookson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, June 7: In the 60, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of peach, mundic, and fluor-spar, with some spots of copper, but not enough to value; the lode is very regular, but has not improved in quality, as expected. In the 50, west of the cross-course, the lode has been worth 2 tons of ore per fm., for 3½ fms. driving; since, the lode has been driven on about 3 fms., but not worth saving; the ground is more favourable for driving, and the lode has a much better appearance. At West Hawkmoor, we have nine men working, relieving in place; the ground is still very hard.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe, June 8: The lode in the ends driving east and west of the cross-cut in the 145 west are still producing full 1 ton of good quality ore per fm.; should the prospects in those ends continue we shall soon open up some productive ground in this extreme western part of the mine. The driving the 160, east of the diagonal, is resumed. The stopes in the back of the 150, east of diagonal, west of Lemon's winze, continue to produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes to the east of Lemon's winze are set on tribute to six men, at 5*s.* in 1*l.* In the 160, east of the diagonal, another large sparry cross-course has been met with, through which the men are now driving. The stopes east and west of Lemon's, in the back of the 160 west, are producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, the men have not yet made much progress in cutting through the lode, it being very hard and wet; but some good stones of silver-lead ore have already been met with. We have set six men to stope in the back of this level (132), on the western branch or part of the lode. In the 145, west of flap-jack, the lode is at present unproductive. No change in the 124 cross-cut, north of Wall's.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—John Key, June 10: The engine-shaft is nearly squared down to the bottom of the adit, and into a large lode full 8 ft. wide, and of a very good appearance for becoming a good mine at a deeper level. I set the men to sink 2 fms. under the adit, at 7*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, which they will be able to do very comfortably, as we have taken up the water at the adit. The capstan, shears, pullers, and stands which I purchased at a sale are now on our mine. We shall soon begin with the erection of our machinery, so that the shaft may be forced with all speed.

HUNTINGDON.—T. Trevethan, June 10: The air-machine will be completed to-day, and I expect it will ventilate the mine to the 20. We have opened out the lode in the 5, which is full 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of the mine. The tributers are working steadily, and making wages.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, June 5: The lode in the 135 east is 1 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and stones of ore. The lode in the rise in the 85 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze in the 45 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, and is worth for the latter 14*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the same level is worth 8*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 45 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, mundic, and stones of ore; a strong, kindly lode. There is no alteration in the tribute department worthy of notice.—Eastern Mine: The penthouse is put in, and we have commenced sinking the whim-shaft below the 40, and are down 4 ft. below that level. We have 1 fm. 4 ft. further to drive the cross-cut in the 50 to get under the whim-shaft, after which we intend to commence rising towards the shaft-men, in order to make a communication with all possible dispatch. The cross-cut in the 40 has been driven about 27 fms., and we calculate there are upwards of 4 fms. further to drive to cut the lode, if it continues the same underlie as it is in the western mine. The ground is still of the same mineralised character as it has hitherto been.

LACKAMORE.—May 31: On Saturday last the following pitches and bargains were again set for June:—A pitch over the 24 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, set to four men, at 9*s.* in 1*l.*; this pitch yielded last month from 3 to 4 tons of ore (the men think 4 tons), and for the present month will yield about 3 tons A pitch below the 10, west of engine-shaft, set to two men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*; this is the first time this pitch has been set: estimated to yield 1½ ton of ore. A pitch over the adit, east of Bryan's shaft, set to two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton: yielded last month from 2 to 3 tons of good quality ore. At this time the pitch is not quite so good, but will yield about 2 tons of ore for the present month. A winze below the 34 east to four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode contains a little ore but not enough to value, although it has a very promising appearance. The 24 to drive west, on the south lode, set to six men, at 8*l.* per fm.; the lode in this end is looking well, and will at this moment yield 1½ ton per fm. At the commencement of last month the lode in this level became disordered, and the orey part shifted to one side, which caused us to alter our course of driving, consequently we did not advance for any more than 9 ft. in a straight line, which 9 ft. yielded about 2 tons of ore. You will see I have increased this pare to six men, as I am anxious to push it forward, that we may be able to stope away the ore standing in the roof; the ground, however, is tight, and the ore makes in bunches. A cross-cut north of engine-shaft, by two men, at 21*s.* per fm.; this level was extended 35 ft. last month; no branches were met with of any value since the one I reported, which was a very good one; the ground is easy and cheap for driving. During the past month Kelly's shaft was cleared to bottom of the mine, and we have been drawing from the deepest level for the last fortnight, we cannot, however, get into either of the forebreasts as yet. We have commenced clearing Bryan's shaft, where good orey pitches are said to exist, and I have no doubt we shall open tribute ground by clearing. The clearing of the levels is still going on, and I shall be able in a few days to set a bargain or two more. The dressing and other surface works are being pushed forward; the mill is in course of delivery.

— June 7: Things generally are just the same as when I last wrote. The 24 end continues to yield good orey stuff, and the pitches are much as usual. We have commenced to put the crushing-mill in the house, for which we have fine weather.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, June 9: Moyle's engine-shaft is down about 6 fms. 5 feet below the 30, and the ground still favourable for sinking; the cross-course is now about 2 feet in the shaft from the western end. In the 30 east we have met with a cross head, which has disordered the lode; the end will now turn out ¾ ton of ore per fm. I have no doubt shortly it will again improve. In the cross-cut in the same level west, after driving 6 ft., we cut a splice of the lode, which is 1 foot wide, of a very kindly appearance, containing spots of ore, mundic, quartz, and capel. The 20 east has very much improved; we have cut a leader on the south part of the lode, composed of ore, mundic, and lead, worth full 1 ton per fm. for copper, and has every appearance of its much further improving. No lode has been taken down in either of the stopes this week, but shall commence to-day on the western one, and on Friday we shall take down the lode in the other. Nothing else new throughout the mine.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, June 7: At skip shaft, under the 110, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, with a little tin. The 110 end, on the south lode, has just passed through a small cross-course, and is worth 15*l.* per fm. We are now fixing air-pipes to work the new lode cut in the south cross-cut. Pool's shaft, on the new lode, is down to the 16, producing good stones of tin. Probably our next sale of tin, notwithstanding our present great staff of tutwork, will about meet the expenses for the three months, including two former sales. Another level in the east run of tin ground is just the thing we want, which we expect shortly to have.

LLANDUDNO.—June 5: The north end and rise in the 80 (Vivian shaft) have both been stopped, and, in consequence of an increase of water in the winze, we have put another man there to make three shifts of three men in each shift; the bed in it is unaltered since you were here, and we have sunk nearly 8 yards through it already, without the slightest change or division in the strata. The strings in the winze seem to be getting stronger as we go deeper, they are now 3 feet wide, and more like a well-defined vein than anything I have seen elsewhere in the mine, although, I am sorry to say, there is not a spot of ore to be seen in them; as we have sunk so far in this bed we are hoping to get through it soon. There are four other bargains set on tutwork, two stopes at Trewcek's, and two at the old north end at bottom; the latter have improved a little this month, we expect to have 3 or 4 tons of good ore from them; and a few of the men from the bargains suspended have began to clear another place filled with refuse by the old men. We are told it will pay to work, and will be clear in a few days. The ground at Trewcek's is looking poor; on account of their poverty two of the stopes there have not been taken yet. The old pitches are set again at the usual high tribute, and the waste ore is being raised as before.

MOLD.—R. Rickard, June 8: Bentinck's shaft is set to sink by four men, at 70*s.* per fm., stented the month out. The 30 end is still in shale. The strings going east from the engine-shaft are very poor, and I am inclined to think they are not worth following, but as Captain Hitchins will be here on Monday, I prefer awaiting his opinion of what shall be done. The lode in the 40 end east will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. The western end is without alteration to notice. There is no alteration at Talbot's shaft, except the ground is a little easier for driving; there is still 2½ feet of water in the shaft, which I hope will soon go off. The engine and pitwork are in good order.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, June 5: The engine-shaft is now at the deepest place 10 fathoms below the 20 fm. level. The ground, which is a good healthy killas, is stiff and very wet for sinking through, with branches of spar falling in from the south, and in which direction, I believe, the lode cannot be far off. To sink the shaft 2 fms. deeper, I think the men deserve 18*l.* per fm., but of this I shall be a better judge when the shaft is squared down. The lode in the 20 east is improved a little since I wrote to you on Wednesday; it is now a regular well-defined lode, composed of quartz, white iron, and yellow copper ore, altogether a promising lode. In the stopes in the back of this level we have met with a slide, which, I believe, has only divided the lode; this, however, we shall ascertain in the course of a day of two, or when the slide has been broken through. The ore which we have now at surface I estimate at 14 tons.

NETHER HEARTH.—Wm. Vipond, May 31: The flat on the Sun side of the vein is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 52s. 6d. per fathom. The stope on the Sun string is worth 10 cwts. per fm.; set to four men, at 70s. per fm. The south lode is worth 12 cwts. per fm.; set to two men, at 70s. per fm. Two men are clearing off the sides of the Sun string further back, and are getting about 8 cwts. per week. I shall set the drift to two men to-morrow. The mine is producing about the same quantity of ore as it has done for some time past, and if we find ore in the drift it will open out some new ground.

— June 5: We have a little ore in the drift. The ore in the flat near the first cross-cut is likely to continue longer than expected. The other workings are about as usual.

NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, June 5: Great North Lode: Harriet engine-shaft is sunk 4½ fms. under the 50, where the lode is of unknown width; we are carrying the shaft 9 ft. wide, without having either the north or south wall; the lode is thickly impregnated with blende and mundic, the whole of which produces tin. The lode in the 30, driving east and west, is 6 ft. wide, some of which is saving work for tin. The lode in the eastern end improves in appearance as it approaches the great gossan gone down in the level above. In opening the adit level at Penpraze, we have discovered a very rich branch of tin going in whole ground. We shall commence driving this end on Tuesday next, when we hope to raise some rich tinstuff; this is a new shoot of tin, unseen by the old miners, and being in the same stratum which was so very rich with them for 80 fms. in length, we have every reason to believe that we shall find it equally productive for a considerable distance. The lode in the adit level, driving east at Park-an-step, is 3 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of tin. The lode in the adit level, driving east at Wheal Bramble, is at present disordered. The lode in the adit level, driving east at East Wheal Metal, is 5 ft. wide, favourable in appearance, and producing a little tin. The lode in the shaft sinking east of this end is 2 ft. wide, part of which is stamping work. We commenced stamping tinstuff on Monday last, our stamps and engine work well.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, June 9: At the western shaft, sinking under the 32, the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 82, the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 102, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding stones of ore. The other parts of the mine are without change to notice.

NORTH DOWNS.—William Johns, John Grenfell: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30 fm. level, the lode is forming its regular course with such character of ground as is congenial for mineral. In the 30 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is improved since last reported, now yielding full 2 tons per fathom. We have resumed the sinking of the winze below the 20 fm. level, in which there is a good branch of ore, but we are satisfied by dialling the same that it is a separate branch from the 30 referred to above, and likely to open good tribute ground. In the 20, east of Bennett's shaft, the lode contains spots of ore, but not to value. The 20 cross-cut, south of Bennett's shaft, for cutting Squirrel's lode, and the 10 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, are in favourable ground, with a little water issuing from the ends. The tributers throughout the mine are working very steadily, and the pitches yielding just their usual quantity of ore.

NORTH FORTESCUE.—George Henwood, June 6: This mine sett is situated on the north of the Fortescue Mine, in the valley between it and the Grey Mare Mine. Several east and west lodes are ascertained to traverse the sett, consisting of strong gossans, quartz, prian, and spots of ore. An exceedingly fine north and south lode has also been opened for very many fms.; this lode also consists of quartz, mundic, and gossan, of an excellent quality. The sett is traversed by a blue flookan, admirably adapted to contain lead ore in depth; this runs as a caunter to the other lodes, and may reasonably be supposed to have a beneficial influence on them. All these have been proved by numerous costeaning pits, in the prosecution of which a large expense has been incurred; one fine lode has been found in a water-course which runs through the southern part of the sett. Other lodes are supposed to exist, but have not yet been laid open. The north and south lode, on which the most work has been done, is supposed to be the Great Fortescue lode, which has made so much of its silver gossans. The gossans of this lode seem to indicate the presence of quite as much of the precious metal as the Fortescue, whilst the appearances for lead ore are far greater. The country is a beautiful light killas, highly mineralised and congenial for mineral. The indications and appearance are to be found in every part of this extensive sett where trials have been made, and these are sufficiently numerous and extensive to convince the most sceptical of the value of this well-situated piece of ground. The rising value and estimation of this locality will ere long bring this sett into great notice, surrounded as it is by mines, having on the west Restormel Mine, on the North the Grey Mare and other mines, and on the south-west the district of Fowey Consols. The sett appears to be in an exact position for a lead mine, being a pan of ground—the hills forming the edge of which are known to contain vast lodes of iron and copper ores. These are generally north and west lodes, and are supposed to have great influence on the districts they traverse. The great blue flookan, which is some fms. in width, also leads me to the opinion this will eventually be found to be a lead mine, though the east and west lodes, as well as the caunter, indicate the presence of copper. The lodes, as shown in the costeaning pits, display good sound walls, and well-defined positive courses through the ground, and are sufficiently proved to warrant any company in vigorously working the sett. It will be necessary to employ considerable power, as the large lodes being in the valley may of necessity be expected to generate large quantities of water. It appears as if the mine has long been known to exist, but never prosecuted until lately, when the present extensive costeaning was done so satisfactorily, the burrows of which appear to be a mass of gossan, prian, sugary and hard quartz, with mundic, spots of jack, and iron oxide, embedded in killas. The sett is easily approached by a good road, being the turnpike from Lostwithiel to Liskeard, from the former of which coals and materials can be procured at a cheap rate. Indeed, the sett altogether is one of the most desirable kind, in whatever light it be viewed, either for its geological or local situation, or for its produce as far as developed, and I cannot hesitate to recommend it to any speculative adventurers as a most desirable property. Some hundreds of pounds have been spent in making the discoveries, but a good capital should be raised to effectually work so promising a mining sett. In going over the ground I was accompanied by Capt. Woolcock, of the Holmbush Mine, who appeared to entertain the same favourable impressions as are expressed in this report, all of which will be verified by a visit to the mine. I strongly advise you to have the gossans assayed for silver; I verily believe by their rich character they will be found to contain a good proportion of that metal. So satisfied am I of the intrinsic value of the sett that I shall be happy to aid you in any way in my power to get into a state of working forthwith, and to confirm my opinion by direct communication with any party disposed to join you in the effort.

NORTH FRANCES.—Capt. P. Hosking, June 5: Setting Report: Eales's shaft is set to nine men, 1 fm., at 23*l.* per fm.; sunk last month 2 fms.; the lode is looking better in the bottom of the shaft. The 48 west is set to six men, 6 fms. or a month, at 4*l.* 10s. per fm.; driven last month 3 fms. 2 ft. The 36 west is set to six men, 6 fms. or a month, at 5*l.* per fm.; driven last month 6 fms. 1 ft. The new shaft is set to nine men, 3 fms. at 6*l.* per fm. A tribute pitch in the back of the 12, at 15s. 4d. in 1*l.*

NORTH WHEAL FRANCES.—C. Thomas, June 1: During the past three months Eale's shaft has been sunk nearly 4 fms.; the present depth below the 48 is somewhat more than 11 fms.; lode in the shaft about 2 ft. wide, containing occasional spots of copper ore, has rather a more promising appearance than at 4 fms. above. The 48 has been driven during the past three months about 16 fms., lode in the end 3½ ft. wide, unproductive. The 36 has been driven in the same period 12½ fms.; lode in the end 2 feet wide, unproductive. This end is about 26 fms. short of the West Basset cross-course, now determined by several pits having been sunk on it in this sett. The new shaft was sunk nearly 3 fms. on a branch supposed to be the cross-course, which nearly disappeared on getting down into the firm ground. On getting eastward 4 ft. a larger cross-course was found, which led to the sinking the shaft on it; the depth of the shaft is now about 3 fms., the ground harder than was anticipated, it is, however, firm enough to stand without support by timber, making the cost but little more, if any, than a soft ground, together with the timber necessary to support it. The progress made in developing the mine is not very great, but as much as was practicable under the circumstances. During this period the steam whim engine has been set to work, and guides fixed in Eale's shaft from surface to the 48, which occupied four weeks; the shaftmen were employed about this work, the shaft idle the whole of that time, and the 36 and 48 checked in their progress, as no means were available for drawing the produce to surface for these four weeks. A fortnight ago the cast-iron axle of the steam-whim cage broke, it is now replaced by a wrought-iron axle quite equal to the work to be done. All the machinery is in good working order, we do not expect any interruptions to full working. All the points under operation are fully manned. It is expected that the new shaft can be sunk during the summer a great depth without machinery. Is is being sunk in the best place, and, as far as can be seen, for exploring the southern ground and the lodes traversing it.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, June 10: Murchison's Engine Shaft: In the 62 west the lode is altogether 6 ft. wide, containing capel, mundic, quartz, and ore; worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 52 west the lode is at present unproductive. Two stopes are being worked in the back of this level west, in which the lode is worth 3 and 1 ton of ore per fm. At the 42 west the cross-cut is still driving south, and good branches of ore are being met with. The 30 west is communicated with the 30 coming east from the trial shaft. The lode is unproductive.—Trial Shaft: In the 42, east of the cross-cut, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The late improvement in the pitch in the back of the 42 west continues, the lode being worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom: In the 50, east of cross-course, we are driving on the north part of the lode, this part will yield about 3 tons of copper ore and an equal quantity of mundic to the fm. The lode is becoming more regular as we get off from the cross-course, and appears to be increasing in value for copper ore. There is a very large lode, seen for 12 ft. wide, to the south of the level driving, which, against the cross-course, also contained copper ore and mundic. In the 65 cross-cut to the copper lode the ground continues favourable for driving. There are at present three pitches working for copper ore and mundic, one in the 20, and two in the 50.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, June 8: The engine-shaft is now down 11 fms. below the 32; the lode is 18 in. wide, much the same as when last reported. The cross-cut is extended south from shaft 28 fms.; and from the underlie of the south lode, as seen at surface, we must drive 7 to 8 fms. to cut it; no time is being lost in driving towards this particular point. We have also sunk about 5 fms. on the new south lode, which is improving in depth, producing fine stones of copper ore even at that depth. All other operations are without change to notice.

OOLA.—J. B. Champion, June 5: There is no change in the cross-cut driving north in the 20, which has been driven east from the engine-shaft 6 fms.; there is a lode in the present end about 1½ ft. wide, composed of killas, sulphur, and lead ore, and the ground much improved.

PAR CONSOLS.—A. Stephens, F. Puckey, J. Puckey, June 7: Stephens's lode, in the 180, west of the underlay shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; in the same level east we have met with a cross-course, which has disordered the lode for the present; the lode in the end is now 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.

the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. In the 110 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing very good stones of ore, but not sufficient to value; this end is approaching very near over the bunch of ore we have in the 120. In the 100 end west the lode is divided; the south part is 2 ft. wide, and north part ½ ft. wide, each producing saving work for copper. In the 80 fathom level end west the lode is 4 feet wide, and producing saving work for tin and copper. On the north part of the gossan lode, in the 180 fathom level, west of the underlay shaft, we have cut a slide which has hove the lode; we shall drive a little further west before we can prove the lode to the west of the slide. The lode in the rise 12 back of the same level east is 1½ ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 155 end west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.—Gossan Lode: In the 190, west of the underlay shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work; the other ends on this lode are at the present time poor. We have cut Puckey's south lode in the 120, south of Puckey's south shaft, and commenced driving east and west on the course of the lode, which is 2 ft. wide, but poor. The lode in the 100, west of Puckey's, on Puckey's lode, is 3 ft. wide, worth 2*l.* per fm.; in the 100 east, on the south part of Puckey's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. The stopes and pitches remain just the same.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas: In the 60, west from engine-shaft, on engine lode, the lode has very much improved in size during the past week, but not in value. By the present appearance we are getting near the run of tin ground the old workers had in the level above. In the 55, driving east on the new lode, the lode has a kindly appearance, although it is still in disordered ground, not being clear of the cross-course; we expect to have 2 fms. more to drive to get into an east and west channel; we shall then see more of its nature. The ground being hard for driving it will take five or six weeks to open that distance, unless a change for the better takes place in the ground.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, June 8: In the 162 cross-cut, south of Reid's shaft, the ground is of a favourable character for mineral. In the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 112 end west the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of this level the lode will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 100 end, east of Smith's shaft, the lode is large, and will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the same level the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of the 90, east of Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. Smith's shaft is progressing favourably. Ground driven during the week ending June 8:—The 162 cross-cut, 4 ft. of a mineralised character. The 112 end cut, 4 ft., letting out a quantity of water. The 112 end west, 6 ft., with an improved appearance. The 100 end cast 4½ ft., looking promising. Smith's shaft sunk 4½ ft.

PENHALDARVA.—Thos. Hodge, June 7: In the 20, north of engine-shaft, the lode is about 13 ft. wide, composed of crystallised spar, mundic, and spots of lead—very promising. In the 20 south we have a good bunch of lead in the bottom of the end about 10 in. wide, and widening as it goes down, which I am led to believe is on the top of a good bunch of lead. In the 10 south we are driving by the side of the lode. The 10 north is suspended for a few days; the men are employed putting up a rise to communicate to Thomas's winze sinking below the adit; the lode will produce about 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes north of Vigus's winze will produce 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes south of Vigus's winze will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fm. Thomas's winze sinking below the adit is down 6 fms.; the lode producing stones of lead, but not to value.

POLBREEN.—June 5: Since our last setting-day, we have driven about 6 ft. in each end of the shaft in the 32 on the lode, which is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, with a little tin, but nothing to value; there are six men in each end: we must push on these ends as fast as possible, as it is in these levels we calculate on having some good shoots of tin. The ground is better for driving than at the setting-day; the present price is 12*l.* per fm. The level is being made 6 ft. wide, for a plat; but after that is got through we shall be able to drive the ends for about 6*l.* per fm. Yesterday the men got down to water in the winze in sinking under the 22 east of the shaft, so we shall now have to wait until the 32 is driven further east, to drain the water. There have been about 8 ft. sunk since the setting, through a pretty good lode; it is fully as good as when I reported on it last, which was from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze to the west of the shaft is poor. There has not been any lode taken down in the 22 east of shaft since the setting. There are still three pares of tributers at work; they sampled for last month nearly 1 ton of tin, but we are unable to stamp any at present, for want of water. The tin we sold shows the quality to be very good; the best parcel produced 14, and the largest 13¾. The tin about Dorcas's shaft is of first-rate quality. I should have said that the best parcel was from the bunch in the shaft only.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—C. T. Craise, E. Pooley, June 7: Tymorgie Lode: Goatley's shaft has been sunk in the past month 1 fm. 5 ft., which is now 6 fms. below the 56 fm. level, ground easy—sinking by six men, at 14*l.* per fm.—Date's Lode: Wheal Ash shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 1 ft. 6 in., and is now 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 45—sinking by six men, at 20*l.* per fm. The cross-cut north from this lode, to communicate to Date's shaft and to cut Moyle's lode, has been driven 1 fm. 1 ft.—driving by four men, at 11*l.* per fm.—Homedash Lode: The winze sinking below the 12 fm. level will be communicated to the 24 this week, when we shall be able to let some new ore ground on tribute.—Brenton's Lode: Parry's shaftmen are employed in cutting plat, which will be completed in three weeks, when we shall resume sinking below the 32; the price for sinking will be about 17*l.* per fm. The cross-cut north of Parry's shaft in the 22 has been driven 2 fms., ground a little harder—driving by four men, at 8*l.* per fm. The 32 has been driven 1 fm. east, and is worth 40*l.* per fm. for tin—driving by four men, at 11*l.* per fm. The 32 fm. level west has been driven 5 ft., worth 40*l.* per fm.—driving by four men, at 10*l.* per fm. Tin sold on the 3d inst. for one month, 120*l.* 10s. 9d.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, June 7: The lode in the 20 end, on the lead lode, is again making, but as yet does not contain lead enough to value. The lode in the 40 rise is about 1 ft. wide, of good saving work; but the ground is hard, containing floors of spar. The 70 winze, on Kelly Bray lode, has greatly improved during the past week; it will yield 3 tons of copper ore per fm. We are pushing the 80 east with all speed, to get under the winze, and from the character of the lode in the present end I hope to be able to give you a favourable report ere long. Goodman's lode, in the 80 west, is without alteration. In the 80 west, on the count-house shaft, the lode has yielded some good spots of lead during the past week, which augurs well for the lead lode to the west of us. The water is still oozing from the cross-cut driving near the end; I think a part of the lode must be in that direction. We have set a pitch at 8s. in 1*l.* for lead only in the bottom of the 80, near Goodman's lode, referred to in my report of April 5. No other important alteration to notice.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cock, June 8: The engine-shaft is nearly down the depth required for a 70 fm. level. We shall commence driving next week, and if the lode continues regular in its underlie, we expect to reach it about the end of the present month. We have not yet discovered the lode in the shallow adit cross-cut.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—P. Roach, June 9: Since June 2 we have completed repairing the engine-shaft 12 fathoms below the 36, and have discovered an opening in which we can drop in 5 fathoms of water, and are this day dropping the lift into it; cleared 2 fathoms of the 36, and about 2 fathoms of adit. In the Ransom we have so far repaired the shaft as for the whim to draw from the 30, and are now opening the shaft to make it convenient for the skip-road; cleared and secured 2 fathoms of the 30; cleared 30 fathoms of level for the convenience of the stamps; built 5 feet on the walls of the stamps' engine-house, with other work of preparation for stamps and mine.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 5: The 30, west of the engine-shaft, is driven 2 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. In the said level, east of the shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, a little ore, but not enough to value. In the 20, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, improved since last report—opening tribute ground. The water is gone back in the shaft on the tin lode; we have been sinking it this week by four men, and have taken down the lode, which is a good branch of tin; on Monday next we shall put six men to sink this shaft. We have a pitch working on the tin branches by four men, which is looking well. We shall commence sinking the flat-rod shaft under the adit level next week. We have the balance-bob fixed, and are getting on with the flat-rods as fast as possible.

ROUNDHILL.—R. Waters: The shaftmen are engaged cutting plat, &c., preparatory to sinking the new engine-shaft below the 52. In the 52, driving south of new engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, the smalls of which will pay for dressing. In the 40, driving south of new engine-shaft, the lode is disordered by a cross branch. I believe the main part is standing to the west, and directed the men to cross-cut in that direction. The lode in the winze sinking below this level will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in the back of the 40, north of new engine-shaft, does not continue productive towards the bottom of the said stope; but in order to stope the lode above, where it will yield fully 2 tons per fathom, to advantage, it will be advisable to continue stoping this ground. The lode in No. 2 stope, in the back of this level, will at present yield 30 cwts. of ore per fathom. We shall reach a more productive part in the course of a few days.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—W. Chappell, June 8: The 80 east end is still improving; lode about 1 ft. wide, with a little tin; set to six men, at 5*l.* 15s. per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is about 1 ft. wide, producing a little tin; set to four men, at 6*l.* per fathom; the ground is undergoing a change, becoming of a whiter nature, similar to that which made the tin in Wheal Metal, and having the usual quantity of water issuing therefrom. The stopes in the back of the 70, west of cross-cut, are greatly improved, the lode being about 1 ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm.; set to six men, at 3*l.* 10s. per fm. The 55, west of the shaft, is suspended for the present. The prospects, on the whole, are very encouraging.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 10: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 74, and the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing capel, mundic, quartz, and occasionally stones of ore. In the 74 east the lode is unproductive; in the 74 west the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore. In the 62 east the north part of the lode being carried is composed of capel, mundic, quartz, and occasionally a little ore of good quality; the south part of the lode will be taken down in the course of a fortnight. In the 50 west no lode has yet been met with; in the stopes in the bottom of the 50 east the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the stopes in the back of the 50 east the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; in the 50 east, on the south lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, containing quartz, prian, mundic, peach, and rich stones of ore, and is altogether very promising. In the 40 west the lode is 3 feet wide, composed principally of quartz.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, June 8: The lode in Coward's shaft is 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader of ore on the north side 6 in. wide, a very kindly lode. The lode in the 36 east is 3 ft. wide, worth full 1 ton of ore per fm., and from its present appearance we may expect a further improvement shortly. The other parts of the mine continue as last reported.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Thos. Glanville, June 9: The mine throughout is much the same as reported on last week.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, June 4: In the 105 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore and mundic; from every appearance of the character of the lode we may expect a change. In the 94 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 74 rise the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 54 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* 10s. per fm. In the 74 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the 84 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm. On the whole, our ends are looking better in the west part of the mine.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge: The masons are now making great progress in building the engine-house, and I hope in a fortnight from this time it will be finished, in order for the engineers to put in the engine. The engine-shaft is below surface about 6 fms.; ground favourable

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, June 10: Every progress is being made at surface as well as underground. The latter department is without change. At surface we have cleared up the shaft, which was filled in to the depth of 3 fms; this will now be timbered up, fit to receive pumps, &c. The workmen are also making good progress with the wheel. The leat is also being brought home, so that no delay may occur in any place.

ST. DAY UNITED.—W. Teague, June 7: We are getting on as fast as possible with the fixing of the flat-rods in the 124 fm. level, east of Trussall's, but shall not get to work quite so early as we at first anticipated, having to stope a piece of ground in the 134, in order to drain Billing's shaft, at the same level, without which we could not work so advantageously as could be desired. There is no alteration in any of the levels worthy of notice since my last. The stopes and pitches are yielding their usual quantities of tin and copper; and I hope our next sampling will be an improvement on our last.

SUNNYSIDE.—J. T. Bell, June 5: In our operations this week we are much the same. The adit is proceeding fairly, and without requiring much timber. I have this week put up 15 fms. more of air-boxes, and am glad to say we still continue to have a good draft; it will take 10*l.* or 12*l.* more to procure sufficient boxes to drive us up to the south beck shaft. As soon as it is possible we must commence the above-named shaft, and sink it down, for we shall speedily want it for drawing purposes, as our deposit for deads at the levels mouth is very limited. We are getting on well with our works under the circumstances.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, June 4: In Metal Band level, driving east, the lode is more promising, and appears to be opening wider. The ground continues hard for driving. We have finished the launders, bringing the water upon the top of the wheel. The washers are busy with another parcel of ore.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrew, J. Cock, June 8: North Tincroft: The 154, driving west of Tyric's engine-shaft, the lode at present is unproductive. In the 154, driving east of shaft, the lode is at present poor. We have suspended the 90 for the present.—East of Willoughby's: In the 142, driving east of shaft, the lode is producing saving work for tin. In the 60, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is without alteration since our last.—Highburrow Lode: In the 173, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 20*l.* per fm. In the 173, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 15*l.* per fm. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 15*l.* per fm. In the 152, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 12*l.* per fm. We hope to communicate the winze in the bottom of the 162 with the 173, east of shaft, in the course of this month. The winze in the bottom of the 152 is without alteration since our last. In the 142, driving west of downright shaft, on Chapple's lode, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin and copper.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—R. James: We have removed the men from driving the 30, west of Parry's shaft, to rise in the back against a winze, and have about 2 fms. to hole, lode poor. Four men are sinking the winze below the 20, west of Parry's shaft, lode producing good stones of tin. Four men stoping the bottom of the 20, west of Parry's shaft, at 7*l.* per fm., lode worth 7*l.* 10s. per fm. No. 1 stope, in back of the 20, west of Parry's shaft, is being worked by four men, at 6*l.* per fm., lode worth 8*l.* No. 2 ditto, by two men, at 6*l.*, worth 7*l.* No. 3 ditto, by two men, at 6*l.*, worth 8*l.* No. 4 ditto, by two men, at 6*l.*, worth 8*l.* 10s Two men stoping the back over the 20, west of Lowry's shaft, at 4*l.* per fm., lode worth 5*l.* 10s. per fm. We have finished stoping the ground at the 10 home to the cross-course, and have commenced driving this level, in order to prove the ground to the west of the crossing. By the end of another three months we shall have commenced driving the 20 also to the west of this point; here we may expect to open up a new feature in the mine. Nothing has been done to the west of this cross-course by the present adventurers, but from reports, large quantities of tin have been returned by the old men near the surface, and as deep as they could go with manual power. We invariably find in this mine that the run of tin ground can be traced from surface, and from this analogy we may reasonably expect to find tin to the west of the cross-course under the old men's workings. No. 1 stope, in bottom of the 10, west of Parry's shaft, is working by two men, at 6*l.* per fm., lode worth 6*l.* 10s. per fm. No. 2 ditto, by two men, at 6*l.*, worth 7*l.* 10s. per fm. No. 3 ditto, by two men, at 6*l.*, worth 8*l.* No. 4 ditto, by two men, at 6*l.* 10s., worth 7*l.* 10s.

TREMOOR CONSOLS.—H. B. Grose, June 7: The lode in the western end of the shaft is greatly improved since I last wrote, and is at present 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. From appearances, I think that it is another shoot of ore coming into the shaft, which we shall soon be able to prove. The ground is somewhat improved.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, June 9: The 90, driving west, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; the rise in the back of the same is worth 50*l.* per fm. All other parts of the mine are much the same as for some time past. We shall commence sinking the engine-shaft below the 90 to-night.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, Wm. Rowe, June 9: The 90 fm. level cross-cut is extended 7 ft. The 70 end north is worth 2*l.* 10s. per fm. The 50 north is without change. The stopes are producing tolerably fair quantities of ore.

VALE OF TOWY.—T. Harvey, S. Harper, June 8: In sinking Clay's shaft below the 60 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 60, north of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing a small quantity of lead, but not to value. In the 60 south, on cross lode, we consider we have about 3 fms. to drive to cut the south part of the lode. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of the 50, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze, in bottom of this level, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope, in back of this level, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in Bonville's shaft, sinking below the 50, is looking much the same as for some time past, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in the 50, north of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing a small quantity of lead, but not to value. The lode in No. 1 stopes, north and south of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, each producing 10 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope, south of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, north of this shaft, still continues to look well; it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, in bottom of this level, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 50, south of Field's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, south of this shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, barytes and gossan, unproductive. The lode in No. 2 winze, in bottom of said level, is 2½ ft. wide, producing some good stones of lead, but not to value. The lode in the 30, south of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. All other parts of the mine are much the same as for some time past.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD.—W. Metherell, June 10: The south lode is still turning out some tinstuff, and I can assure you it is a very promising one indeed. We set, on Saturday last, six pitches, at an average tribute of 14s. in 1*l.*

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, June 7: We have this day cut into Jaquemot's lode, and find it improving in appearance and value every fathom we sink. We shall send you a large box full of the ore as broken, so that you may judge for yourselves. We believe there is a large deposit of ore here.

— S. Lean, June 9: The lode in the new shaft is still improving. We will write to you to-morrow all particulars respecting it.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, June 8: North Lode: In the 94 east the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; the 84 west produces 1½ ton, and the 75 east 2 tons of ore per fm.—Engine Lode: In the 75 west the lode is 5 feet wide, turning out 2 tons per fm. The 65 west is in good tribute ground. In the winze sinking under the 52 the lode continues 3 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; in the 65 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide—tribute ground.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—W. Stephens, E. Dunstan, June 7: In the 100 fm. level, east of Puckey's south shaft on Puckey's lode, the lode is at present disordered by a copper lode intersecting it, which has injured its value for the present; in the rise in the back of this level the lode is about 3 feet wide, and will turn out about 5 cwts. of tin per fathom. The winze sinking below the 80, east of Puckey's south shaft on Puckey's lode, is still poor. In the 100 fm. level cross-cut, north of Puckey's north shaft, the ground is still hard for driving. In the 100 fm. level, west of Deeble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is about 2 feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 70, west of Deeble's shaft, on Deeble's lode, the lode is about 2 feet wide, and will turn out about 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton. In the 90, west of Protection shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is about 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and will turn out 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 100 fm. level, east and west of Protection shaft, on Protection lode, is still poor. As we expect soon to be in a position to raise large quantities of tin ore, and not having any available means for stamping and rendering the same merchantable, a site was fixed upon, on Saturday last, for the immediate erection of a steam stamping-engine, which, with a surface railroad through the mine, and other things connected therewith, will of course involve a considerable outlay, but which we hope will be accomplished without having to make a call on the adventurers.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, June 7: We have intersected the lode in the 110, west of Morris's shaft, but have not yet had time to cut into it: we shall do so this week, and I will report its character in my next. The part of lode carried in the 110 east is composed of quartz and iron, spotted with mundic and copper ore; this end is still wet, and the ground stiff granite. The ground at Morris's engine-shaft is the same character, and fair progress is being made. The men are working well, and determined to get down the lift as quick as possible.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, June 5: Cater's shaft is sunk below the adit level 7 fms. 4 ft., still in a beautiful blue killas, exempt from hard floors of spar. We hope to reach the 10 in or about a fortnight. Cross-cut driving north from Cater's, in the adit level, to cut Park lode, is driven 5 fms. 4 ft. through the same sort of killas as in the shaft; we hope to cut the lode in the course of next month.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, June 9: Since my last report to the meeting we have confined our operations chiefly to the 28, as the water is now got under that point. At this point we have driven north of the old engine-shaft about 3 fathoms; from this part we are driving a cross-cut east, by four men, in order to reach the blende lode (which I hope to do by the end of the week), and hole to the winze coming down from the 18, in order to ventilate this part of the mine; this will prove a valuable piece of ground for lead and blende. South of the shaft, about 10 or 12 fms. in this level, we have driven a cross-cut east, and cut the eastern blende lode, on which I have set a pitch for two men, at 10s. per ton; this also appears to be a valuable piece of ground. About 16 fms. south of the shaft I have now four men rising on the western blende lode, in order to ventilate the mine, as the hot weather has set in; here I find we have blende to come away, but what quantity I do not know. In the 18, south of the old engine-shaft, I have two men repairing the level and clearing the way to the new trial shaft; in this level we have good air. We have put up a good strong whim at the south engine-shaft, sufficiently strong to haul at the bottom of the shaft if required. Nothing prevents us now from securing the shaft but want of men, who we are daily expecting. The sampling is not going on so fast as I could wish, owing to the men who took the pitch in the back of the 18 not being at work.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, June 8: In the 50 fm. level, east of Winstow's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the stope in the back of the same level the lode has not been taken down since last reported. Other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—Thos. Carpenter, June 7: Old Lode: The 40 west and adit cross-cut south are progressing without any change since last week.—North Lode: The flat-rod shaft is down 10 ft. below the 30; sinking by nine men, at 15*l.* per fm. The lode in the 10 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore. Dormer's pitch, in bottom of deep adit west, is worth 20*l.* per fm. Joryeff's pitch, in bottom of deep adit west, is worth 8*l.* per fm.; and Buckingham's pitch, in back of deep adit west, is worth 12*l.* per fm. These are all the pitches working on this lode at present.—Great South Lode: We drove west upon this lode in the deep adit about 12 fms. some time since, and have two men working in back of said level, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*, and they broke nearly 1 ton of copper ore during the past week; the lode is now worth 3*l.* per fm.—Eastern Mine: Old Lode: We have driven the 20 east 10 ft. south by the side of cross-course, but not yet cut the lode. The lode in Jane's stope in back of the 20, east of winze, is worth 18*l.* per fm. The lode in Goudge's stope, in bottom of 14 east, west of winze, is worth 5*l.* per fm.—North Lode: We have driven the deep adit west 6 ft. by the side of the lode, and shall take it down by the end of this week. The 20 cross-cut north is now driven half the distance computed to cut this lode.

— Thos. Carpenter, June 8: The lode in Jane's stope in back of the 20, east of winze, is very much improved since I wrote you yesterday; it is now worth 15*l.* per fm. The lode is 8 ft. wide, and no sign of any north wall yet.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, June 9: Our engine-shaft is now sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 50, on the north lode, which is 2 ft. wide, very regular, composed principally of quartz, spotted with ore and jack. We shall begin to cross-cut to the south lode in the 60 in about two weeks. The 50 west, on the south lode from engine-shaft, is gone through a good bunch of ore for about 20 fms., but is not at present so productive, but a very kindly lode, letting out the principal part of the water we have in the mine, and draining the ground for a considerable distance beyond it; the backs of this level are working on tribute, at 2s. in 1*l.* The 40, not far beyond the 50, on the same lode, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, jack, and mundic, and a leading branch 6 in. wide of very rich black ore. At the western, or Trevelyan shaft, we are driving our 40 cross-cut from Trevelyan's shaft to a winze opposite; on the south lode we are driving both ways to expedite the work, which we hope to complete in three weeks, when we shall be in a good position to drive the 40 east and west from Trevelyan's shaft; each end will produce about 2 tons per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. We shall have some new pitches to set in the back of the 30, east and west of Trevelyan's shaft, on Saturday.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, June 5: North Lode: The diagonal shaft is down 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 71, the ground in which is troublesome for sinking at present, being mixed with floors of spar and capel—sinking by nine men, 1 fm. stent, at 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the 71 west is about 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and a little copper ore—driving by six men, 2 fms. stent, at 7*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 71 east are all set on tribute. There are now two pitches working by eight men, at 5s., and two at 10s. in 1*l.*, and it is probable that another will be set to six men, at 12s. in 1*l.*, next week. This piece of ground has not turned out half so well as might have been reasonably expected when the winzes were sunk through it, from the fact of the ore being extending but a very short distance east and west of either winze. The 62 west is suspended, and I would recommend to entirely do away with this level, as the level above has been driven a considerable distance through unproductive ground, and the backs are not too great to be fairly worked from the 71 to the 62, when new discoveries are made. In the 52 west the character of the ground is changed for the better; this level is now about 13 fms. in advance of the 62, and is approaching the cross-course. I look forward to this point as one of great importance, as it is now about the furthest point driven west of shaft—driving by four men, 3 fms. stent, or cut the cross-course, at 4*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. 3 ft. below the 61, the lode in which continues very large, and although not yielding a greater quantity of ore than in some time past it is of better quality, and I consider not over-rated in value, from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.—sinking by twelve men, one month stent, at 35*l.* per fm. The lode in Beir's winze, sinking below the 61 east, is worth fully 30*l.* per fm.—present depth 4 fms. 4 ft., and is being sunk by nine men, one month stent, at 9*l.* per fm. The lode in Thomas's stope, in the back of the 61 east, is not so productive as when last reported on, worth at present 16*l.* per fm.—stoping by six men, one month stent, at 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 61 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and the indications are sufficient to fully justify any one in saying that a good lode will shortly be met with; the end is now getting out of the influence of the cross-course, and is being driven by six men, 2 fms. stent, at 8*l.* per fm. The 50 west is suspended for the present, and the rise in the back of the level resumed, in order to complete the communication to the 40. I consider the principal points in this part of the mine are opening up satisfactorily, and trust that the great and serious disappointment which is now so severely felt, owing to the north lode having turned out so very different to expectations, will be recovered when we are in a position to commence working on the ore ground.

WHEAL ELLEN.—N. T. Miners, J. Hosking: Since our last report we have communicated the diagonal shaft to the 40 fm. level, and have again resumed the driving east and west at that level. The lode as taken up to-day in the 40 west is worth 9*l.* per fathom; the 40 east is worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 30, driving east, the lode is worth 7*l.* per fathom. The 20 west is without alteration. In the 10 east the lode is small, but producing good saving work for copper. In the 6, driving west on black lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fathom. In the 6 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 6, driving east on Willoughby's lode, the lode small and unproductive.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, June 10: The 46 is not looking quite so well to-day as for some time past, having met with a horse of killas; we are carrying about 4 ft. of the north part, which is composed of quartz, mundic, prian, and beautiful stones of yellow ore. The water here is daily increasing, and the ground easy for driving; on the whole, I consider this to be a very promising end. The 22 still produces spots of ore, but there is no change to notice. The cross-cut south in the adit is in good killas ground, with now and then small branches of spar, driving for 55s. per fm. The pitches are looking just as usual. We started the drawing-machine on Monday evening, and it worked very well until Tuesday three o'clock, when the chain parted, and considerably damaged the shaft, which took until this morning to put to rights; it is now, I am glad to say, all in good working order.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—W. Goldsworthy, June 10: There is no material change in the cross-cut north since my last report.

WHEAL EXMOUTH.—W. Skewis, J. Nicholls, J. Rodda, June 9: Our progress in the 60 north is rather slow, owing to the lode being hard and letting down a great quantity of water, which renders the end troublesome for driving; a part of the lode is still standing to the east of us, and we are driving in that direction, as the chances are in favour of meeting with the most productive part of the lode to the east; this was found to be the case in the level above. In the 40 north the lode is 2¼ feet wide, yielding 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The lode in the 30 north is somewhat improved, being now 2 ft. wide, and producing ¼ ton of lead ore per fm.; the cross-cut west in this level is progressing favourably; the stopes in back of same level, on western lode, are a little improved, and will now yield 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode in the 30 south is at present unproductive; we intend to suspend the driving of this end after the present week, and put the men to cross-cut east, where we expect to meet with a productive lode in driving about 3 fms. The lode in the rise in back of the 20 north is 2 ft. wide, yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 10 south continue to yield 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The pitches are looking much as usual. The timbering of the engine-shaft is progressing as fast as the nature of the work will admit, and every effort is being made to get the shaft completed in four weeks from this time.

WHEAL GLYNN.—J. Vercoe, June 10: The lode at the engine-shaft continues to look well, and is about 4 ft. wide; the leady part is about 1½ ft. wide, of a highly promising character, and promises further improvement. I should not be surprised ere we are down to the 36 to find the lode worth 100*l.* per fathom. In the 24 south we have a further improvement; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of friable quartz, prian (decomposed felspar), can (fluor-spar), flookan, and lead—about 5 cwts. of the latter per fathom. There is a large stream of water issuing from this end, washing out large stones of lead. I consider our prospects are daily improving. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, June 5: The men are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 66; the lode is of the same size and composition as I stated last week. We are not sufficiently deep to see the stone of ore intersected in the western end of the shaft, stated in a former report, but which I hope to be able to see next week, when I will write you particulars. In the eastern end, in the 66, the lode is a little smaller than it was last week, and split in branches, on account of a patch of soft granite coming into the end, which does not appear to agree with the lode; however, this I am hoping will wear out shortly, when in all probability the lode will again improve. In the western end, same level, there is no alteration to mention this week. The other bargains are progressing as favourably as can be expected.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, June 5: We have commenced driving the 100 cross-cut south towards the caunter lode. The lode in the 90, east and west ends, are producing stones of ore. The lode in the 74 east end is 2½ feet wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom, and looking very promising for a lasting course of ore. The lode in the eastern shaft is 2 feet wide, and from present appearances will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; from the present underlie it is about 6 feet to the south of the deep adit end, and I have put the men to drive in that direction. The tribute pitches are in appearances much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL KITTY (S. Agnes).—M. Edwards, J. Nicholas, June 5: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 90, the skip-road put in, penthouse taken out, and the level driven west 4 ft. towards the cross-course. In the 82, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 14*l.* per fathom. In the same level east it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the 72 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. In the same level east it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14*l.* per fathom. A trip-plat has been cut in this level, and a tram-road laid down from shaft to end. The lode in the 62 west is 3½ feet wide, and worth 14*l.* per fathom.—Sunny Corner Shaft: This shaft is now down to the 54, and the men have commenced cutting a plat, and when this is accomplished they will begin to sink below that place. The lode in the 54, driving east, is 18 in. wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the middle level west the rise is communicated to the winze, and has opened some ground that will work on tribute.—Holgate's Shaft: The lode at this shaft has been again taken down, and has a promising appearance, being 4 ft. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fathom. The lode is still 5 feet wide in the 75 east, and worth 17*l.* per fathom. In the same level west it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 54 west is poor at present, but there is a lode 2 feet wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom, in a winze sinking in the bottom of the 44, just before this end. There is but little change to notice in the tribute department.

WHEAL REETH.—R. Pearce, E. H. Rodd, S. Higgs: We have eight men clearing and securing Stevens's shaft below the 130, at 6*l.* per fm. This shaft is down 2 fms. below the 130. We hope to get to the 140 in about a month. We have two men clearing the 130, east of Stevens's shaft, at 12s. per fm.; this end is cleared 3 fms. east of shaft. We have 12 fms. to get under the tin in the 120. We have four men and two boys driving the 120, east of the same shaft, at 3*l.* per fm.; this end is in about 14 fms. east of shaft; the last 4 fms. have been worth 20*l.* per fm., and it is still worth 20*l.* per fm. Two men and one boy clearing a winze below the 120, west of Stevens's shaft, at 15s. per fm. We expect to hole this winze to the 130 against next setting-day. These men will be put to clear the 130. Two men and one boy clearing a winze below the 110 west, at 15s. per fm. We expect to hole this winze to the 130 against our next setting-day. These men will be put to clear the 120. Three men and three boys clearing the 110, west of the same shaft, at 1*l.* 2s. per fm. This end is 70 fms. west of shaft; we have about 20 fms. more to clear to Frederick's shaft. Six men securing Frederick's shaft below the 100, at 2*l.* 5s. per fm. We are now 5 fms. below the 100, and hope to be to the 110 in about three weeks. Six men driving the cross-cut north at the 110, at 8*l.* per fm. We hope to cut the lode in a month: 25 men working 11 pitches, varying from 12s. to 16s. in 1*l.*

WHEAL SIDNEY (Plympton).—W. Edwards, June 10: The lode in No. 5 end west has increased in size since last report, being now about 4 feet wide, but not so good in quality; we may, however, expect it will again improve shortly, as it did in the level above. The lode in No. 5 end east is without alteration. The No. 4 level is now communicated to the winze sunk from No. 3, which has opened good stoping ground. The lode in the winze sinking in No. 4 still holds good. No change in any other part of the mine worth reporting.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, June 9: No change to notice has taken place in either of the levels since last reported.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Bryant, Wm. Jenkin, June 10: Smith's shaft is sunk 10 fms. below the 142; the lode in the 142, north of this shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the 132 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 14*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. Chippindale's shaft is sunk 9 fathoms below the 120, the lode in which is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the 120, north of this

the lode 4 ft. big, and nearly the whole of it fit for pile. In one month from this we intend sinking the shaft again, and, looking at the lode which will be carried, it will produce from 7 to 8 tons per fathom, to commence sinking the next lift. The 10 east continues to produce full 2½ tons per fathom, and is laying open a splendid back for copper ore. This end is now about 20 fathoms from the surface, the rise in the hill making the difference. We have full 70 tons risen, and by the end of the week shall have upwards of 50 tons ready to be taken to quay. The crusher is being prepared to attach to the water-wheel.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—We have now the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the overdue Australian mail at Malta. We mentioned last week that some apprehension was felt whether the *Victoria*, which brings the April mail to Suez, would be enabled to have an overhaul before her departure on her homeward voyage, to remove those defects which had retarded her progress on the outward passage, not arising from any want of dock accommodation at Sydney, to which place we did not even allude, but from the doubt whether time and other circumstances would permit her to gain that assistance which was necessary. It will be remembered that the *Oneida* was obliged to come home for substantial repairs, notwithstanding that dock accommodation existed at Sydney, therefore our comments were well founded, and are not in any way open to the deduction so illogically drawn by Messrs. Tooth and Mort, who, if they had perused the paragraph with proper attention, would have readily seen that the statement made by ourselves was no "groundless surmise;" while in the paragraph which directly followed the one alluded to mention is made of the fact of docks being at Sydney, when commenting on the urgent necessity for the same accommodation at Melbourne. The purport of the letter from Messrs. Tooth and Mort was apparently to announce, what everybody knows, that docks exist at Sydney, and nothing more. Various rumours are current respecting future postal arrangements with Australia, which will be rendered necessary in consequence of the proposed dissolution of the European and Australian Steam Packet Company, which now hold the contract, but nothing definite is yet determined.

[From the *Daily News* this day.]

MALTA, JUNE 11.—The Australian mail leaves to-day. Her dates are—Sydney, April 11; Melbourne, April 16; Sound, April 22. She has on board 123 passengers, and gold dust valued at 114,000*l.*

At Melbourne, the import trade was dull, and stocks increasing fast. Shipments of gold were more active. Gold was selling at 3*l.* 13s. 3d. per ounce. Money was plentiful: exchange 1 to 1½ prem. Wool was dull, but there was a good demand for tallow and hides. The *Charter* had sailed for Liverpool, with 94,000 ounces of gold.

ENGLAND TO CHINA IN SIXTEEN DAYS.—We trust all idea of canalising the Isthmus of Suez, at least with English money, is for ever abandoned; not from any political considerations, but because, as a commercial speculation, it must prove ruinous to the shareholders, from the great expenditure which will be necessary to keep the canal in working condition, and because English money can be made productive of so much more good elsewhere. The professed object of the promoters of the Isthmus of Suez Canal was to afford England a ready means of communicating with India, and to improve the commercial position of the Mediterranean, but it is very questionable whether the true object was not to aggrandise a few individuals at the expense of the capitalists of all European nations. So far as shortening the sea route to India and Australia is concerned that channel would be useless, the chief recommendation of the overland route lying in the speed of transit to Marseilles, and were the Isthmus provided with a complete railway link from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, the journey would be performed so quickly as to leave the canal without traffic. The difference of distance between the Suez sea route and the long sea route is not sufficiently great to induce the payment of tolls, and the introduction of large fast ships will render it daily less required. Admitting, however, that it is desirable to have it in our power to transport merchandise to India and China in a fortnight instead of a month or six weeks, as at present, there can be no doubt that the route through Canada is the most desirable that can be chosen. There is a direct run from Liverpool to St. Andrews or Halifax, and thence by railway to the shore opposite Vancouver's Island. The construction of a short line—167 miles—from Woodstock to Rivière du Loup would complete a large portion of the line, and the remainder would be through the most favourable description of country. The profits of the shareholders in this line would yearly increase, as there would be greater inducements to colonisation, and, consequently, greater traffic; the Atlantic and Pacific would be united in the best and cheapest manner, and the position of the shareholders in the existing railway companies in Canada and New Brunswick would be much improved. In the *Mining Journal* of May 22 reference was made to a proposition for connecting England with Canton in 12 days by means of a railway through Germany to Adrianople or Trieste, made many years since by Mr. S. B. Rogers, of Nant-y-Glo, and it is probable that the idea of several of the more important European railways, the Euphrates Valley Railway, the Harwich and Antwerp Steam-Packet Company, &c., have been founded upon his scheme, but comparing the European route with the Canadian route, we think Mr. Rogers himself would admit the superiority of the latter. The facilities for constructing the line, the advantage of its being entirely through British territory, and the continually increasing trade of the North American provinces, place the Canadian in every respect above the European route, where land is dearer. A large number of distinct Governments must be called upon for their co-operation, and where the commerce with England is comparatively at a standstill. The imports into New Brunswick alone exceed 600,000*l.* per annum, and in a few years will be doubled, whilst Germany is each year rendering herself more independent of her neighbours; so that we can scarcely hope for any material benefits from attempting, for any lengthened period, to compete with that country in its own markets with those articles with which we now supply it.

COAL IN CANADA.—We are glad to announce the important fact that coal has been discovered in this colony. We shall next week give some particulars of this valuable discovery, which is of so much consequence to all interested in developing the resources of Canada.

COAL FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The following information is derived from a little work published by authority of the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia, by P. S. Hamilton, under the title of *Nova Scotia as a Field for Emigration*:—"It is probable that, in proportion to its extent, Nova Scotia stands unrivalled in the productive capabilities of its coal fields.—The most western of these, as far as has been ascertained, exists at the Joggins, on the shore of Cumberland Basin. In this coal field there are 76 seams of coal, with an aggregate thickness of 41 feet; six of these may be profitably worked, comprising together a thickness of 18 ft. 6 in. Two only of these seams are as yet worked; and the two shafts which have been opened are within half a mile of the shore where the coal is shipped. About 20 miles south-east of the Joggins, at Spring Hill, on the northern skirts of the Cobequid Hills, is another great coal deposit, which geologists declare to be quite a different field. This being in an inland position has not yet been opened, or even thoroughly explored. Its coal has been proved, however, to be of excellent quality, and it comprises many valuable beds, one of which is 12 ft. in thickness: the construction of a railway, which a rather extraordinary natural valley between Spring Hill and Parrsborough, a good shipping place, renders easy, must be simultaneous with the opening of the Spring Hill Coal Mine. Another coal field can be traced along the southern side of the Cobequid Hills, from Cape Chignecto to the borders of Pictou county, but the precise extent and value has not been yet ascertained by any close examination. Another coal field exists on the southern side of the Minas Basin, extending quite across Hants and the southern part of the Colchester counties; several small seams appear at or near the surface along the banks of the Kennetcook, Shubenacadie, and the Stewiacke, and of small streams emptying into them. It is believed that a survey of this district would reveal extensive and valuable coal deposits. The next great coal field to the east is that of Pictou, the principal beds of good coal in which are of the respective thickness of 24 ft., 12 ft., and 6 ft.; the produce is conveyed six miles by railway to Pictou Harbour, the place of shipment. Beds of coal occur at Little River and Caribou Cove, near River Inhabitants; in the former place the coal is of good quality, and found in a seam 4 ft. thick, 2½ miles from the shore. At Caribou Cove the quality is not quite so good, but the vein is upwards of 11 ft. in thickness, and good coal occurs in the vicinity of Port Hood, but none of these beds have been worked to any extent. A field, comprising 34 seams, of which four having an aggregate thickness of 20 feet are workable, exists on the north of Sydney Harbour, Cape Breton county, where a mine has been opened, and the coal is exported from Sydney Bar, whence it is transported by three miles of railway. Another field extends quite across Boulardarie Island, from one of the seams of which, 4 ft. wide, some coal has been raised. A seam, 9 ft. thick, has been opened at Bridgport. The coal fields of Cape Breton county appear almost inexhaustible.—The mines at the Joggins, Pictou, Sydney, and Bridgport are worked by the General Mining Association. From 1827 to 1853, inclusive, 1,042,821 Newcastle chaldrons were raised from the mines of the whole province."

"ATTEMPTED INFRINGEMENT OF MACFARLANE'S PATENT FOR MOULDING PIPES."

[From the *North British Daily Mail.*]

In our impression of Tuesday we printed a "communicated" paragraph bearing the above heading, which had appeared in the *Herald* of the previous day. We regret to find that the paragraph referred to contained statements which have called forth the following correspondence, and which, in justice to the parties concerned, we willingly insert:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL.

SIR,—Our attention has been called to a paragraph in your paper of Tuesday last, headed "Attempted Infringement of Macfarlane's Patent for Moulding Pipes," and which you inform us was communicated by Mr. Walter Macfarlane, of the Saracen Foundry. Except that Mr. Steven and two of our foremen lately applied for a patent for "Improvements in Making Moulds for Casting," the granting of which was opposed (but unsuccessfully) by Mr. Macfarlane, on the ground of interference with a patent of his, the statements in this paragraph are quite unfounded, and we give them a distinct and positive denial.

As Mr. Macfarlane's conduct in this matter will form the subject of an enquiry in another quarter, we refrain in the meantime from entering into particulars. These will be given in the course of this enquiry, when we doubt not Mr. Macfarlane's conduct in this matter will be shown to be quite unwarranted and improper.

We are, Sir, your most obedient servants, M'DOWALL AND CO.; THOS. STEVEN.
Milton Iron-works, Glasgow, June 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLASGOW HERALD.

SIR,—Referring to a communicated article in Monday's *Herald* regarding the above, permit me to state that, according to a telegram just received from London, the Solicitor-General has given his final decision this afternoon, according to which the patent applied for by Messrs. Steven, Reid, and Frew is to be completed, without being affected in any essential particular by Mr. Macfarlane's opposition, or by that of the other two parties opposing. The extraordinary, premature, and erroneous, if not calumnious, statements in the article will be fully refuted as soon as full particulars are to hand.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, EDMUND HUNT,
28, *St. Enoch-square, June* 1. Agent for Messrs. Steven, Reid, and Frew.

[In reference to a paragraph in last week's Journal, sent to us as taken from the *North British Daily Mail*, as to the attempted infringement of Macfarlane's patent, we cheerfully insert the above communications, in justice to the injured parties.]

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JUNE 11, 1858.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 1¾–1 2
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 2¼–1 2½
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 1 0 – —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 0½–1 1
Old (Exchange) ..... „	0 0 10½– —
Best selected.....p. ton	110 10 0– —
Tough cake..... „	107 10 0– —
Tile ..... „	107 10 0– —
South American.. „	100 0 0– —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	7 5 0– 7 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	6 15 0– 7 0 0
Nail rods	8 0 0– —
„ Stafford. in London	8 7 6– 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8 10 0– 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	9 10 0– 9 15 0
Sheets, single	10 0 0–10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15 0– 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 10 0– 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto....	6 5 0– 6 10 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ..	6 5 0– 6 10 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	13 10 0–14 10 0
In stock to arrive....	— —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 13 6– 2 15 0
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees..	2 19 6– 3 2 6
Digts, forge	2 17 6– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 10 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0 0– 3 5 0

LEAD.	
English Pig	22 0 0–22 15 0
Ditto sheet	23 5 0–23 10 0
Ditto red lead	24 10 0–25 0 0
Ditto white	27 0 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	26 0 0– —
Spanish, in bond	22 0 0– —
American	none.

BRASS.	Per lb.
Sheets	10½d.–11½d.
Wire	10½d.–11d.
Tubes	12½d.–13d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	20 0 0– —
„ arrive (hammered).	21 0 0–21 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	23 0 0– —
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
QUICKSILVER .....p. lb.	0 2 0– —

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	25 5 0– —
To arrive	25 5 0– —

ZINC.	
In sheets	32 0 0–33 0 0

TIN.	
English, blocks 122	0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..123	0 0– —
Ditto, Refined 125	0 0– —
Banca 118	0 0–119 0 0
Straits 115	0 0– —

TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 13 0– 1 15 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1 19 0– 2 1 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1 11 0– 1 12 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1 17 0– 1 18 0
IC Coke ..... „	1 6 6– 1 7 6
IX Ditto..... „	1 12 6– 1 13 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	15 0 0–15 5 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing..p. lb.	10d.– —
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. ..p. cwt.	2 2 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— – 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market is quiet, the demand for most metals being comparatively limited, particularly iron and lead; prices, nevertheless, are fairly maintained, and no important alteration in the value of metals is now apparent.

COPPER.—Beyond the market having become easier on account of the decline in the price of ores, there is nothing of consequence to notice; a few orders for manufactured for shipment have been given out, but the strength of the market seems to be fast dying away, and unless a good enquiry from France and America or the Birmingham consumers sets in, it is not unlikely that prices may take a more decided course. Most of the Indian markets appear to be overstocked; and, according to the exports during the last month, but little improvement can be anticipated just at present from that quarter: 1844 tons of ore are advertised for sale on the 22d.

IRON.—Our market has preserved remarkable evenness in prices; orders, however, arrive still very slowly, but sellers continue to hold out for former quotations, and appear very indisposed to accept lower rates, either for rails or ordinary merchants bars; immediate specifications are in request, and, perhaps, rather than allow a good order to pass by, buyers might succeed in purchasing on terms slightly in their favour; but makers, for the most part, although doing little, are indifferent about orders under current prices. Swedish iron is not much enquired for, and to effect sales holders in most cases have to make concessions; specifications, consisting of fine sizes, could be sold more readily, but even the limits in our market for choice assortments are too low at present to create business to any extent. Staffordshire descriptions continue dull of sale, and many of the makers, doubtless, have large stocks accumulating; the expeditious delivery that can be given, proves, in a great measure, the want of work. Quotations have not altered since this day week. In Scotch pigs there has been a declining tendency. The market has been quiet, and a very gradual reduction has ensued: mixed numbers may be quoted 52s. 3d., cash, good makers brands, f.o.b. in Glasgow.

LEAD.—In this article there is no movement; an easy market continues for nearly all descriptions.

SPELTER.—An increasing stock and a dull market has caused prices to recede; a parcel on the spot in warehouse realised 25*l.* 5s.; importers are offering at 25*l.*, ex ship, for arrival. It is not improbable we may shortly experience lower prices.

TIN.—English is quoted as before. The demand has considerably fallen off, and fixed rates may probably be lower in a short time. The market for foreign has declined, 115*l.* per ton, East India Company's conditions, having been accepted for a parcel of 600 slabs, since which advices from Holland state 66¼ fl. has been accepted for Banca. To-day there is a slight improvement, and prices have advanced ¼ fl., the closing price being 67 fl.

TIN-PLATES.—Prices easy.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10.—Our market for all descriptions of metals continues in a very inactive state. The larger makers in Staffordshire are well supplied with rail orders, which keep them going, but the smaller makers are very short of specifications, and will book orders freely at our quotations. Pig-iron is quiet, and has fallen about 6d. since this day week. The shipments are large, being 14,867 tons, against 12,996 tons for the corresponding week last year. Tin quiet; copper flat, and orders freely booked at present prices. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6*l.* 10s. to 6*l.* 15s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 122*l.* per ton; common bar, 123*l.*; refined block, 125*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 33s. per box; coke, IC, 26s. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 24*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton; English pig, 22*l.* 15s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 107*l.* 10s. per ton; best selected, 110*l.* 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

GLASGOW, JUNE 10.—We have again to report a very quiet market for pig-iron during the past week, and a decline of 6d. per ton has taken place since this day se'nnight. At the close of 'Change to-day the nominal quotation was 52s. 3d. for manufacturers' warrants. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 57s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 3d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 50s. 9d. per ton. Shipments, 14,867 tons, against 12,996 tons last year.

Dull as the MINING MARKET undoubtedly is, yet the stock and share markets generally are far more depressed, and, in comparison, mining matters show cause for congratulation. It is seldom that we have noticed such a long continuance of stagnation in business, with such a glut of unemployed money; but all sorts of rumours are circulated from day to day to create fluctuations for individual profit; and which have the effect also of deterring the public from speculating, or investing, in the hope of "seeing things lower," by waiting a little longer. On all sides we hear the most favourable accounts of the harvest prospects. There would seem to be no fear whatever of any rupture with America, and we are not amongst those who apprehend any immediate danger to our alliance with France; and, therefore, look forward with some confidence to an improvement in commercial affairs, and in business transactions generally. Metals are dull, but these also will improve with other things. Dolcoaths have been buyers at 270 to 280, and business transacted. South Frances rather flatter, and price leaves off at 235 to 245. Bassets, 215 to 225, and rather increased sellers. West Setons have been enquired for at 310 to 320. Carn Breas have continued in request at 51½ to 52½. Alfred Consols, 9¾ to 10½; at the meeting the dividend was 3s. per share. Great Alfreds have been 5¼ to 5⅞, but leave off flatter, at 5½ to 5¾; a great improvement has taken place in Copper House shaft, where the lode is worth 100*l.* per fm.; this, in ordinary times, would have caused a rise of 1*l.* or 2*l.* per share, but it has not now had much effect upon the shares. East Russells have kept firm at 6¼ to 6½, and the appearances of the market such as to lead to the expectation of a rise, for the jobbers are giving money for the "call" of shares at considerably higher rates. North Roberts, 3¾ to 4¼. Herodsfoot, 8 to 8½; at the meeting on June 10, the accounts showed a profit of 685*l.* 11s. 7d. in the four months, and assets over liabilities of 1356*l.* 14s. 4d.; a dividend of 640*l.*, or 12s. 6d. per share, was declared; the mine is reported as looking well, with increased reserves, and it is expected larger returns will be made. It was noticed at the meeting, as a fact reflecting great credit on the management, and as showing the sound state of the undertaking, that every merchants' bill had been paid up, excepting the last month's cost. Mary Anns, 45½ to 46, ex div. of 2*l.* 5s. per share, which was declared on June 8; the accounts showed a profit of 2819*l.* 10s. 6d. in the quarter, and a balance of 2080*l.* 3s. 10d. carried to credit of next account, after payment of the dividend; in the 150 fm. level the lode is daily expected to be cut, and the mine is looking well. Redmoors have been in good demand, the price leaving off at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; the winze from the 70, on Kelly Bray lode, is yielding 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; of the 16 tons of lead just sold, 10 tons realised 19*l.* 7s. 6d. per ton. Kelly Brays have also been better, and in request, price advanced to 2¼, 2½. Holmbush remain about the same, 30s. to 35s. Kitty (Lelant), 9 to 9½; Tolvadden, 5¾ to 6, sellers; Wheal Arthurs, 5 to 5½, and the mine further improved. Merllyns, ⅞ to ¾; the lode in the new shaft has been inspected by Mr. Jehu Hitchins, who speaks very favourably of it, and there is a probability of the mine turning out rich again at no distant date. Bell and Lanarths have been enquired for, at 2½ to 3, and the mine said to be looking better. Wheal Harrietts advanced to 22s. 6d., but declined, and leave off at 18s. to 19s., without any falling off in the mine that we hear of. Trevoole, nominally, 5 to 6; the 90 west is reported worth 40*l.* per fathom; rise in back of the same, worth 50*l.* per fm. Wheal Edwards have improved, and leave off at 4 to 4¼. North Bassets, 10 to 10½; West Bassets, 25 to 25½; Margarets, 52½ to 55; Wheal Margery, 12 to 13, and rather more freely offered. Providence Mines, 60 to 65; Condurrow, 55 to 60, sellers; Bedford United, 6¼ to 6¾; St. Ives Consols, 30 to 32½; East Bassets, 92½ to 97½; Par Consols dropped from 20½, 21 to 19¼, 19¾, sellers; Yarners have advanced to 2¼ to 2½; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 112½ to 117½; Lady Berthas have again declined, and leave off at 21s. to 22s. Tincroft, 3½ to 3¾; Camborne Vean, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; South Basset, 5¾ to 6¼; Wheal Grenvilles, 30s. to 35s.; Drakewalls, 30s. to 31s.; Great South Tolgus, 15 to 15½; West Frances, 15 to 17½; Vale of Towy, 1¼ to 1½; Wheal Trelawny, 23½ to 24½; South Caradon, 390 to 400; Sortridge Consols, 1¼ to 1⅝; North Frances, 6½ to 7; Marke Valley, 2¾ to 3.

A highly-important judgment, which we publish *in extenso* in another column, has been pronounced by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the case of Tweedy *v.* Field. Great Wheal Alfred Adventurers bought an engine of Trannack and Bosence adventurers, and the Great Alfred purser accepted three bills for the amount. The last was dishonoured, and an action brought against the Great Alfred adventurers. There could be no doubt that the Great Alfred adventurers were directly liable to the Wheal Trannack adventurers on the contract of sale, but the question was whether they were liable *on the bill* as the parties thereto. The bill being directed to the purser instead of the adventurers, the purser was alone liable thereon. The effect of the judgment is that if a purser puts his name to a bill or note he cannot protect himself from liability, although he may have done so by the express direction of the adventurers or managers of the mine. Such a direction may make them liable to indemnify him, but will not of itself make them parties. Nor will the declared intention of the purser not to bind himself personally by his signature be of any avail to protect him from the claim of a *bonâ fide* holder of the bill for value. Creditors, too, will see that, when they consent to receive negociable paper, signed only by the purser or agent of a mine, as securities for their debts, such securities can rarely be available as such against their real debtors, although their rights and remedies on the contracts themselves will remain unimpaired, if the paper shall turn out worthless.

The long litigation respecting the Vigra and Clogau Mines was put an end to on Tuesday, at Garraway's, by the sale of the remaining shares, under a decree of the Court of Chancery. This remarkable property, with its 7000*l.* worth of machinery, is at last free from its heavy incumbrances, and has fallen quietly into the hands of the present proprietors, at the moderate cost of 1500*l.* It will be recollected that it was upon one of these mines (Clogau), that very rich gold stones were taken from a quartz lode in 1854, and that in consequence 4000*l.* was refused for a 28th share. It is, indeed, reported that as much as 50 ozs. of gold were extracted from less than half a ton of quartz. Probably such occurrences will prove, like angels' visits, few and far between; but it is just possible that more gold may yet be discovered; if so, some value may even yet be attached to the almost exploded idea of "Gold in England." Be this as it may, it is certain that considerable quantities of copper, of a high percentage, have at various times been raised from the Vigra Mines, and to this fact, we believe, the new proprietors intend to give their especial attention. There are, however, persons, whose opinions we esteem, who think that gold exists in the Dolgelly district in remunerative quantities. There has been a good deal of controversy upon this subject in our Journal, and we, therefore, hope that the proprietors will favour us, from time to time, with such auriferous facts as they may discover.

We regret to hear that a difference has arisen between the Cwm Erfin Mining Company (Cardiganshire) and a gentleman of great respectability and ample means with regard to certain shares in that mine, which threatens to give rise to a Chancery suit. The prospects of the mine are excellent—indeed it promises to be one of the best mines in the county—and nothing could be more unfortunate than that so promising a property should be involved in a costly litigation. We all know the uncertainty of the law; but, what is still more unfortunate, we also know that, even with the best case, a Chancery suit is invariably ruinous to the prospects of a mine. A fair prospect of ultimate success is no guarantee against an immediately ruinous depreciation. The recent suit with regard to the Arundell Mine is a proof of this: the company has been ultimately quite successful, but the success has been purchased at a loss of many thousands. From the well-known respectability and honour of all the parties concerned, we sincerely hope that this difference may be settled without reference to the Court of Chancery. We are quite assured that no angry feelings will be allowed to interfere with so desirable a result.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4461 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,879*l.* 7s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 128*l.* 17s.; average produce, 6½; average price, 5*l.* 11s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 288 tons 6 cwts. The particulars of the last four sales are:—

	Tons.	Produce.	Standard.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
May 20	4855	5¾	£139 9 0	£5 5 6	£91 13 0
„ 27	2951	6⅛	134 8 0	5 3 0	93 2 0
June 3	3411	6⅛	134 5 0	5 2 0	89 5 0
„ 10	4461	6½	128 17 0	5 11 6	86 6 0

Compared with the last sale the standard has declined 3*l.* 10s., and the price per ton of ore 5s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard has declined 6*l.* 4s., and the price per ton of ore 9s. The sale at Truro, on Thursday next, will comprise 4746 tons.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1719 tons of copper ore realised 16,077*l.* 17s. 6d. The Knockmahon Mines sold 730 tons, for 6643*l.* 19s.; Berehaven, 406 7*l.* per ton; Parys, 2*l.* 8s. 6d.; Dyliffe, 5*l.* 11s. 6d.; Dyfngwm, 8*l.* 0s. 6d.; Wildberg, 32*l.* 18s.; Great Barrier, 13*l.* 19s. The next sale, June 22, will be 1844 tons, from Cobre, Berehaven, Knockmahon, Nassau, Scotch Slag, South Devon, Bampfylde, Holyford, Cronebane, Tigrony, Parys, &c.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Cuba, 535 tons copper, and 465 tons copper; from Coquimbo, 3269 bars of unwrought copper, and 4689 cwts. saltpetre.

At Alfred Consols Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand from last audit, 591*l.*, 5s. 11d.; copper ore sold (less 1-18th lord's dues), 4032*l.* 15s. 3d.; Trungle adventurers, for materials, 95*l.* 5s. 6d.; sundry debts from men, 10*l.* 10s. 1d.=4729*l.* 16s. 9d.—Mine cost, Feb. and March, 1980*l.* 14s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 1027*l.* 17s. 1d.; doctor and club, 27*l.* 2s. 2d.; subsist, 155*l.*—makes credit balance, 1589*l.* 2s. 8d.; by dividend of 768*l.* (3s. per share), leaves 801*l.* 2s. 8d. balance in hand. In consequence of the increased work by keeping the stock account, the salary of Mr. Ellis was increased 42s. per month, that amount to be deducted from Mr. Noell, the purser.

At Wheal Lovell meeting, on May 28, the accounts showed—By call, 661*l.* 6s.; sale of tin, 1545*l.* 2s. 5d.; carriage and sundries, 14*l.* 10s. = 2220*l.* 18s. 5d.—Balance last audit, 698*l.* 10s. 9d.; mine cost, Jan. to March, 1167*l.* 9s. 9d.; materials, 142*l.* 8s. 11d.; lord's dues, 51*l.* 10s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 162*l.* 8s. 11d. The statement shows a profit on the working for the three months of 338*l.* 2s. 7d. The mine continues to look very well.

At Hingston Down Consols Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 643*l.* 8s. 9d.; calls, 45*l.* 2s. 6d.; ores sold, 979*l.* 7s. 3d.; carriage, 37*l.* 13s. 11d.=1705*l.* 12s. 5d.—Mine cost, March, 428*l.* 11s. 6d.; merchants' bills, Jan., 182*l.* 2s. 8d.; dues, 65*l.* 5s. 9d.; mine cost, April, 495*l.* 5s. 9d.; merchants' bills, Feb., 208*l.* 1s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 326*l.* 5s. 4d. Capt. W. Richards reported that the present returns would be continued, which would nearly meet the current expenses.

At Wheal Union meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 415*l.* 9s. 4d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, March, 486*l.* 0s. 2d.; April, 346*l.* 10s. 11d.; sundries, 6*l.* 14s. 7d.=1254*l.* 15s.—Calls received, 795*l.* 12s. 6d.; tin sold, 195*l.* 1s. 3d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 264*l.* 1s. 3d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Captain Thomas Glanville reported that they were now driving the 40, east and west from the engine-shaft, but do not expect to see the lode before they are clear of the cross-course.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 96*l.* 5s. 1d.; mine cost, March and April, 1821*l.* 16s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 657*l.* 12s. 1d.; lord's dues (1-20th), 130*l.* 9s. 4d. = 2686*l.* 3s. 2d.—Ores sold, 2609*l.* 7s. 3d.; received for crushing ore, 3*l.* 6s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 73*l.* 9s. 11d. Captain Nicholas Vivian reported that they continued to raise about the same quantity of tin and ore, and the yield of the pitches must be considered satisfactory.

At the Lostwithiel Copper and Lead Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday, after reports from Mr. G. Henwood and Capt. Shaw had been read, it was determined to vigorously prosecute the workings.

At South Callington Mine meeting, yesterday, a report was read from Mr. Henwood, speaking in high terms of the prospects of the mine. It was resolved to continue the driving of the 15 fm. level further to hill, which the captain states is gradually improving, and where he thinks a course of lead may be met with in a few fms.

At Great Sheba Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed—Balance last meeting, 123*l.* 14s. 7d. ; sales of ore, 412*l.* 13s. 11d. ; payments of call, &c., 401*l.* 13s. 3d.=10*l.* 1s. 9d.—Cost for three months, 606*l.* 0s. 2d. ; merchants' bills paid, 182*l.* 19s. 10d. ; Dachy dues, 12*l.* 10s. 9d. : sundries, 38*l.* 10s. 7d. : leaving balance, 27*l.* 18s. 5d. The accounts were passed, and the captain's report read, a copy of which will be found in our usual column. To meet the estimated cost to the next meeting a call of 12s. per share was made.

At Bell and Lanarth Mines meeting, on June 1, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 264*l.* 10s. 2d. ; mine cost, Dec. to March, 265*l.* 8s. 8d. ; merchants' bills, 120*l.* 3s. 9d. ; balance of calls and costs due on sale of eleven shares in Vice-Warden's Court, 44*l.* 6s. 10d.=694*l.* 9s. 5d.—By call of 15s. per share, 378*l.* 15s. : leaving to debit, 315*l.* 14s. 5d. A call of 15s. per share was made. Mr. E. H. Hawke moved, and Mr. R. Michell seconded, "That the manager and purser be authorised to treat with the Penstruthal adventurers for an exchange of ground—that is, the Bell and Lanarth adventurers giving the ground north of the western boundary of the railway, in exchange for such portion of the Penstruthal sett as lies south and east of the western boundary of the said railway, a line to be drawn north and south from the arch on said western boundary."

At North Frances Mine meeting, on June 3, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 484*l.* 7s. 6d. ; copper ore, 170*l.* 7s. 5d. ; calls and registration fees, 7*l.* 10s. =731*l.* 4s. 11d.—Mine cost, February to April, 659*l.* 8s. 7d. : leaving to credit, 71*l.* 16s. 4d. The arrears of calls are 210*l.* 10s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. C. Thomas reported all the machinery as in good working order, and all the points under operation as fully manned.

At Penleen Consols Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Borden in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers, 371*l.* 18s. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The committee of management were re-appointed, and the proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan. to June, 2343*l.* 9s.—Balance last audit, 216*l.* 10s. 11d. ; tin sold, 20*l.* ; calls received, 1468*l.* 15s. : leaving a balance against adventurers, 638*l.* 3s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Captain Thomas Glanville reported that the underground operations were now confined to sinking the engine-shaft and driving the adit level.

At Great Wheal Baddern meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 54*l.* 13s. 4d. ; ore sold, 710*l.* 19s. 3d. =765*l.* 12s. 7d.—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 629*l.* 15s. 9d. : leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 135*l.* 16s. 10d. Capt. John Jenkin reported that the engines were working satisfactorily, but an increase of water had fallen upon them from the cross-course, which, however, they regarded favourably, as indicating the openness and extent of the lode.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland meeting, on Monday (Mr. R. Carroll in the chair), a very favourable report from Capt. King, under whose direction the mines of the company are being worked, was read. The directors reported that within the last week a proposal had been made by an English company for the leasing of their property, on terms which the directors considered sufficiently favourable to warrant them in submitting them to the notice of the proprietors at a special meeting to be summoned for that purpose. The heads of the agreement are :—1. That a lease of the property be taken for three years, with power to extend the same for a further period of three years, on notice to that effect being given within six months before expiration of the first period.—2. The lessees to have power during either of the above periods to purchase the shares of the company at the price of 60s.—3. A royalty of 1s. in 1*l.* on the sulphur ore, and 1s. 6d. in 1*l.* on the nett proceeds on lead and copper, respectively, to be paid by the lessees to the trustees of the General Mining Company for Ireland, over and above the royalties payable to the landlords of the property.—4. The payments by way of royalties to the trustees, as above mentioned, to amount each year to a minimum of 44*l.* 16s., this being 4 per cent. per annum on the shares, at the value of 50*l.* per share —5. All charges, including legal expenses, to be defrayed by the lessees, and all outgoings necessary for the working of the property during the tenure of the lesses.—6. 1000*l.* to be lodged by the lessees, as security for the care and return of the plant, machinery, &c., in the event of the shares not being purchased, said sum to remain at interest for the benefit of the lessees.—7. All ores now on bank to be realised for the benefit of the General Mining Company, but the amount so realised to go to the credit of the lessees, in the event of the shares being purchased on the terms of article No. 2.—8. All other covenants that are usual to be inserted.—In the course of the discussion, the Chairman stated that any agreement which would be entered into would be drawn up with great care, so as the interests of the shareholders should not suffer. The gentleman who made the proposition to the directors was acting for other capitalists in England. By the terms of the proposed agreement, the lessees must pay at the very least 444*l.* a year, or 4 per cent. on every 2*l.* 10s. share ; and, besides, the company would have a percentage on the ores raised. He thought the expenses which the company would be at for office rent and other expenses would be within 150*l.* per annum. The company had got rid of their secretary, and by the proposed arrangement they would not require the services of Captain King.

A property which offers great inducements to capitalists—the "Bold Estate," in Lancashire—is now advertised in our Journal for sale, at the Mart, on July 29 next, in one lot, at the upset or minimum price of 332,000*l.* We ascertain that it embraces nearly 6000 acres of fine land, principally in a ring fence, and, with its noble mansion, extensive park and woodlands, is likely to attract the notice of those seeking a landed investment. But beyond this, on referring to our mineral survey of Lancashire, we find some of the richest and most valuable seams of coal ; the Rushy Park, Ravenhead Delfs, and Cannel Mine, among others, pervade a great portion of the estate. Looking at the unrivalled position of this coal field for transit of its produce to all parts of the kingdom, and to the undoubted fact of its coal now largely displacing that of other districts, a spirited possessor may calculate upon a princely income arising from this source alone. Nearly 1000 acres, somewhat off-lying, may be deemed building and accommodation land of most valuable description, abutting as it does upon the town of St. Helens and other seats of industry in the neighbourhood. Potter's clay and brick earth too abound, and must be desirable adjuncts in such a locality. We shall watch the result of the competition for this property with interest, the more so as we observe the auctioneers have adopted the hitherto novel, but open and fair, course of naming an upset price, thereby avoiding much annoyance and uncertainty, which usually attend sales of such like properties in England.

At the Lusitanian Mining Company directors' meeting, on Thursday, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income tax, was declared. The last dividend was paid in May, 1857.

At the Submarine Telegraph Company meeting, on Wednesday (Sir J. Carmichael in the chair), a resolution was proposed to confirm one passed on May 17, for raising additional capital to the extent of 75,000*l.*, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement. It was also agreed to empower the directors to raise 75,000*l.* upon new shares. Another resolution was passed, in deference to an opinion expressed at a former meeting, that the old and new shares should be converted into stock. Mr. S. Gurney, M.P., was elected director, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Bank of British North America meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Alex. Gillespie in the chair) the profit and loss account to Dec. 31, 1857, showed—Balance of undivided nett profit to December 31, 1856 (after bonus paid in July, 1857, 30,000*l.*), 116,961*l.* 8s. 4d. ; nett profit for the year 1857, after deduction of all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, 64,706*l.* 17s. 9d.=180,768*l.* 6s. 1d.—Dividend declared at Midsummer, 1857, 30,000*l.* ; at Christmas, ditto, 30,000*l.* : leaving balance in hand, being undivided nett profit, to Dec. 31, 1857, 120,768*l.* 6s. 1d. The report stated that the operations of the establishment had been interfered with through the crisis. The suspension of Messrs. Burstall and Co., of Quebec, who were associated through business relations with Messrs. Harrison, Watson, and Co., the bankers, of Hull, had occasioned a considerable loss. It was, however, not so large as had been represented, and the progress of the liquidation of those estates would yet reduce the amount. Notwithstanding the effect of the American and the European monetary panic, the banks of British North America sustained their specie payments. The dullness in trade which had pervaded the provinces previously to the occurrence of the universal depression was not considered remarkable, and was regarded more as the reaction from extreme prosperity. When, however, the revulsion ensued, it was discovered that the consequences would be alarming, though the mischief which took place in the Canadas was less extensive than that experienced either in America Proper, on the Continent, or in Great Britain. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the loss already referred to had been placed by rumour out of doors at the significant sum of 40,000*l.* ; whereas the utmost ultimate sacrifice would be 18,000*l.* to 19,000*l.*, while the reserve is 20,000*l.* to meet it. The original amount involved was 70,000*l.*, but it has been largely reduced by dividends and other payments : the compromise, so far as Messrs. Burstall and Co. were concerned, was 7s. 6d. in 1*l.* The accounts showed that the dividend of 6 per cent. had been fairly earned, but the diminution of profits prevented them giving a bonus. The increase to the rest was 4706*l.* The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) declared. John Ranking, Esq., was elected director in the room of Sir Robert Campbell, deceased. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

The Great Tamar meeting, convened for Wednesday, was adjourned.

The Pembroke and East Crinnis quarterly meeting is called for June 16, and Great Wheal Busy for the following day.

A special general meeting of shareholders in Gernick Mine will be held at the Angel Hotel, Chippenham, Wilts, on Wednesday next, to adopt, or otherwise, resolutions to elect a secretary, with offices in London ; to create eight parts or shares in lieu of sixteen shares relinquished, making the total number of shares in which the mine is divided 120 ; that such number shall be multiplied by 50, the holder of each original share to have 50 ; the mine to be carried on in 6000 shares instead of 128 ; every holder of 50 shares to transfer eight in trust for the company, which, with the 400 created will form a working capital of 1296*l.* for the development of the mines. Mr. W. Chilcott being appointed trustee for the sale of the shares, at 1*l.* each.

The Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company have convened a meeting for June 16, to consider what steps shall be taken for increasing the capital, and whether it is desirable to sell or lease all or any part of the lands, mines, or machinery, belonging to the company. It will be also proposed to appoint an auditor in the room of Mr. J. C. Fullerton, who has been elected a director.

The *Robert Olsen* has arrived in the Thames, with 11,000 ingots of fine copper, weighing 75 tons, consigned to the Alten Mining Association.

In the Foreign Mine Share Market, during the week, Linaries have been in request at an advance of 5s. per share, and left off at 9½ to 10. Business in Cobres has been slack, and, without any reason, the shares have declined ; nominal price, 42 to 45. The General Mining Association (Nova Scotia) shares continue to rise, present price 20 to 21. The annual meeting is called for June 24, when a good report will be presented ; the dividend to be declared, as we anticipated last week, will be 17s. 6d. per share. St. John del Reys have been quiet at 12½ to 13½ ; United Mexican, 3¼ ; Royal Santiago, 2 to 2½ ; Mariquita, ¾ to 1, and business not so brisk. Bon Accords, 1¼. These shares have fully maintained the advance and the opinion formed of the value of the property. Lusitanian, 3 to 3½, ex div. of 2s. 6d. declared on Thursday. New Grand Duchy of Baden dull to be had at 1½ to 2 prem. Worthings remain the same as last week, 3s. 6d. to 4s. and in other descriptions of stock no material alteration.

From Leeds, correspondents (Messrs. Gledhill and Co.) state that they have had a much more cheering week. Shares in several mines have been in request, and a good business done. We called attention to Craven Moor Mine a few weeks since ; these shares have been a drug in the market. At the beginning of the year they were at 5s. ; they have been sold this week at 12s., and there is now a great demand for them, but few inclined to sell. They have 100 tons of lead ore ready for market since last smelting. Wharfdale and Wensleydale Mining Companies (both limited) are getting into favour, and much improved in produce. Our friends in the Yorkshire Mining Company increase faith, and we hope they will soon meet with their reward.

The lead mines of these districts never looked more healthy. The Victoria Iron Company (Whitby) are likely to have their affairs so arranged as to enable them to work this valuable property with success. Railway shares have been very depressed, little or no business doing. A great reaction has taken place this day ; the market is very buoyant.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. Flint and Co.) report that, although the money market continues very easy, the public exhibit a great want of confidence with regard to embarking in speculation, which seems almost for the moment extinct. This is partly owing to the dulness of trade checking money making, partly to the unsettled state of foreign politics, and partly (so far as railways are concerned) to the principle of railway competition finding more favour with the Committees of the House of Commons than prudent men consider fair or reasonable.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. G. Wilson) reports that the mining share market has been very flat again this week, the only business done being Eyam at 36. The quotations are as follow :—Brightside and Froggatt Grove, 3 to 3½ ; Chapel Dale, 3½ to 3⅝ ; Cowden Rake, ½ to ¼ ; Cramant, ½ to 1 ; Eyam, 36 to 38 ; Mill Town, 2¼ to 2½ ; New Midland, ⅝ to ⅞ prem. ; North Derbyshire, ⅞ to 1 ; Peak United, 1 to 1½ ; Peak Forest, 1 to 1⅛ ; Prince of Wales, 3 to 3½ ; Stoney Way, par to ¼ prm. ; Wheal Mary Great Consols, 1½ to 1¾.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday, June 9, compared with the previous weekly return, showed the following results :—

Circulation issue	£31,724,685 Decrease	£234,530
Circulation active	19,790,615 Decrease	338,165
Public deposits	5,648,550 Increase	634,806
Other deposits	13,754,354 Decrease	611,158
Government securities in banking department	10,578,644 Increase	52,081
Other securities in banking department	14,626,191 Decrease	158,337
Coin and bullion in both departments	18,020,944 Decrease	182,855
Seven day and other bills	795, 758 Increase	23,846
The rest	3,158,402 Increase	1,560
Notes in reserve	11,934,070 Increase	103,635
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department	12,705,329 Increase	155,310

The item that best deserves attention is that of "other deposits," which presents a decrease of 611,158*l.*, although on the Wednesday the East India Company received from the East Indian Railway Company the large sum of 819,000*l.* It is evident that bankers' balances must have been trenched upon to a considerable extent to make this payment, and that readier employment is now found for money in the open market. It will be remarked, however, that the increase in the Government deposits neutralises the decrease in the "other" deposits. The decline of 158,337*l.* in the "other" securities probably represents bills which arrived at maturity on the 4th. The decrease in the bullion is not of much importance.

The *Gazette* statement of the movement of the precious metals for the week ending Wednesday last gives the following totals :—Imports of gold, 125,239*l.* ; exports of gold, 350,110*l.* : imports of silver, 86,021*l.* ; exports of silver, 192,509*l.*

UNSUCCESSFUL PLEA OF "SHARE GAMBLING."—In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action (Inchbaldr. Cockerell) was brought by a sharebroker for work and labour and money paid, to which the defendant pleaded, that the work was done in making, and the money paid (without any request by the defendant) upon certain contracts by way of gaining and wagering as to differences in the prices of railway shares. To this plea the defendant demurred.—Mr. Dowdeswell, for the plaintiff, supported the demurrer ; and Mr. Finlason, for the defendant, contended that the plea afforded a good answer to the action.—Mr. Baron Bramwell : Such a plea has been held bad.—Mr. Finlason : It was held in Knight *v.* Chambers (24 Law Journal, C.B., 121). that such a plea was bad as to the claim for money paid, but not as to the work done. The statute, 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 109 (the Gaming Act), declares that all contracts such as these shall be null and void. The contracts are, therefore, mere nonentities in respect of which the plaintiff claims to be paid for his work ; and if the Court were to allow the plaintiff to enforce his claim, they would virtually defeat the object of the statute, which was expressly passed to repress gambling in shares.—The Court, however, held that as there was nothing illegal in the contracts he plaintiff was entitled to recover in respect of the work done in respect of them, such as it was, and that the plea, therefore, afforded no answer to the declaration.

TREVENA MINING COMPANY.—The Master of the Rolls will settle the list of contributories on June 24.

LIVERSEDGE IRON COMPANY.—Mr. Henry Chatteris has been appointed official manager of this company, by the Master of the Rolls.

STEAM TO AMERICA.—A most interesting trial will shortly be made as to the quickest way of sending a letter to New York from London, whether by Southampton or Galway. Mails will be made up at the General Post-office on the 18th inst., to be conveyed by the former route in the crew steamer *Borussia*, and on the 17th inst., to be conveyed by the latter route in the paddle-wheel steamer *Indian Empire*. Both vessels will leave their respective ports on the 18th inst. The *Indian Empire* must reach New York a day before the *Borussia* in order to render Galway as convenient a port as Southampton for New York mails made up in London.

Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., Mr. C. Biley, M.P., Mr. C. W. Smith, Cardiff ; Mr. W. Morris, Llanelly ; Mr. David Moris, Risca ; Mr. John Beynon, Swansea ; Mr. B. Biggs, London ; and Mr. R. P. Davis, Pedegar Iron-Works, a deputation in reference to methylated sprits used in the arts and manufactures, had an interview with the Right Hon. J. W. Henley and the Earl of Donoughmore.

The roof of a clay pit near Glasgow gave way on Friday, burying two men and a lad : 60 men were at once organised into bands for working a passage down to the unfortunate fellows. On Sunday afternoon it was ascertained that they were alive, and at 10 o'clock a communication was made to them. Pieces of cake and diluted brandy were conveyed to them by order of a medical man, and shortly afterwards they were extricated. The poor fellows are doing well.

An arrangement has been proposed to mitigate the position of the shareholders of the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, which it may be hoped will be effectually carried through. Among the main causes of the ruin of that concern has been its advances to the Derwent Iron-Work. If these works were now broken up there would be no prospect of any considerable portion of such advances being recovered. At a forced sale, it is thought the establishment would not realise one-third the working value. Competent opinions having been obtained that even at the present prices of iron it could be carried on so as to realise a considerable annual profit, the recommendation is that the shareholders of the bank should voluntarily make up sufficient to pay off the advances in instalments extending over three years, and carry on the undertaking with the hope of partially retrieving their outlay. Any contribution for this purpose would fairly be taken as a contribution in discharge of a proportionate amount of the liability of each shareholder to the bank, and the situation, therefore, would not be rendered worse even if the calculations as to the result of carrying on the iron-works should not be fulfilled. On the other hand, if the loss held out in that respect should be in any degree well founded, they will not only recover something from the wreck of their fortunes, but will have the satisfaction of preventing a large proportion of their fellow-townsmen at Newcastle from being thrown out of employment.—*Times*, June 11.

WREY CONSOLS.—John Williams, June 10 : In drjving the adit level east the lode continues to yield good stones of copper ore.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Browne's Cornish Fgine Reporter*, No. 135, for April, 1858.

PUMPING ENGINES.

Number reported	21
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.	15·6
Average number of strokes per minute	4·3
Gallons of water drawn per minute	2538
Average duty of 9 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals	60·3
Actual horse-power employed per mute	693·9
Average consumption of coals per hoe-power per hour, in lbs.	3·8

ROTARY EGINES.—WHIMS.

Number reported	17
Number of kibbles drawn	26,968
Average depth from which they arerawn in fathoms	158·6
Average number of horse-whim kibles drawn the average height by consuming 1 cwt. of coals	54·8
Average duty as above of 8 engines	18·3

AMPS.

Number reported	4
Average number of strokes per minu	9·5
Average duty, as above	50·0
Actual horse-power employed per mute	15·2

PUMPING ENGINEDOING HIGHEST DUTY.

Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	Million lbs. 84·7
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 80 in. sgle	„ 80·7
Par Consols, 80 in. single	„ 71·7
Trelawny, 50 in. single	„ 66·6
West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single	„ 58·0

WHIENGINES.

Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	Million lbs. 26·2
Par Consols, 24 in. single	„ 21·9
Fowey Consols, 18 in. double	„ 21·4

AMPS.

South Caradon, 26 in. single	Million lbs. 50·0

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 31st May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Rhoswydol	17	£13 13 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyfngwm	7	13 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Sold on the 5th June.			
Foxdale	100	15 1 0	J. T. Treffry.
Sold on the 7th June.			
Round Hill	60	13 19 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 8th June.			
Wheal Wrey Consols	54	19 5 6	J. T. Treffry.
ditto	34	9 9 0	ditto
Great Wheal Baddern	9	18 7 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	17	11 18 6	ditto
Ticketing at olywell, 10th June.			
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	22½	13 8 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	45	15 7 6	ditto
Deep Level	50	13 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Talacre	5	14 11 0	A. Eyton.
Bodelwyddan	8	14 0 0	A. Courage.
Holywell Level	15	15 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell	20	12 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosesmor	70	14 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Llangynog United	10	14 14 6	A. Courage.
Llanerchyr-Aur	40	14 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Sold on the 11th June.			
Treweatha	16	25 14 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	18	12 1 6	J. T. Treffry.
Tamar	55	17 17 6	T. Somers.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 29th May.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Boscaswell	4 10 2 27	£86 5 0	£ 360 11 6	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	0 11 0 22	44 0 0	24 12 6	ditto
Sold on the 31st May and 3d June.				
Boscean	8 4 0 0	70 15 0	560 3 0	Bolitho & Sons.
ditto	4 13 2 13	70 15 0	331 3 0	ditto
ditto	1 12 0 15	71 10 0	115 0 0	ditto
ditto	2 15 0 10	58 0 0	159 15 0	ditto
ditto	2 16 0 21	70 15 0	198 15 0	ditto
ditto	1 6 2 4	57 0 0	75 12 6	ditto
ditto	0 13 1 4	68 0 0	45 3 6	ditto
Sold on the 1st June.				
St. Austell Consols	11 10 2 6	55 0 0	749 6 0	Enthoven & Sons.
ditto	0 9 2 25	80 9 0	24 6 1	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 19, and sold at Swansea June 8.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Knockmahon	115	10½	£10 0 0
ditto	102	8½	8 8 0
ditto	28	9½	9 5 0
ditto	93	9½	9 6 6
ditto	87	10½	9 14 6
ditto	82	9½	8 15 6
ditto	80	8½	8 4 6
ditto	73	9½	9 2 0
ditto	70	9½	8 18 0
Berehaven	126	9½	8 11 6
ditto	108	9½	8 9 6
ditto	100	9½	8 9 0
ditto	72	9½	7 17 0
Huel. Burnt Ores	112	2½	1 14 6
Parys	104	3½	2 8 6
Laxey	91	7⅛	7 0 0
Australian	21	55¼	£53 0 0
ditto	20	55½	53 18 0
ditto	33	19⅜	18 19 0
ditto	3	20⅝	20 1 0
ditto	2	16½	14 13 0
Dyffyfe	23	6⅞	5 11 6
Dulas & Fadian	13	11⅜	10 11 0
Dyfngwm	6	9¾	8 0 6
Wildberg	6	33⅜	32 18 0
Quebec	3	29½	29 3 0
ditto	2	36½	34 17 0
ditto	1	53¾	52 5 0
Great Barrier	32	15½	13 19 0
American	2	46¾	43 0 0
Spanish	80	6¼	5 5 0
ditto	16	14¾	14 1 0
Australian	4	26½	23 15 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Knockmahon	730	£6643 19 0	Dyfngwm	6	£ 48 3 0
Berehaven	406	3405 19 0	Wildberg	6	197 8 0
Huelva Burnt Ores	112	193 4 0	Quebec	6	209 8 0
Parys	104	252 4 0	Great Barrier	32	446 8 0
Laxey	91	637 0 0	American	2	86 0 0
Australian	73	2905 16 0	Spanish	105	692 1 0
Dyffyfe	23	128 4 6	Australian	4	95 0 0
Dulas and Fadian	13	137 3 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	137	£1091 13 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	429	3770 0 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	234⅝	3829 18 0
Vivian and Sons	297½	3170 16 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	438⅜	3399 5 6
Mines Royal Company	70	623 0 0
Charles Lambert	112	193 4 0
Total	1719	£16,077 17 6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, June 22.—Cobre 90, 89, 87, 74, 67, 48, 45, 15—Berehaven 123, 105—Wanerenooka 60, 40, 38, 37, 26, 1—Del Soto 60, 50, 31, 3—Knockmahon 74, 71—Scotch Slag 104, 8—Nassau 78, 6, 2—San Felipe 38, 16, 30—South Devon 58, 13—Estrella 35, 5, 2, 2—Holyford 24, 9—Cronebane 18, 3—Tigrony 4, 3—Bampfylde 18—Bahama 10—Parys 120—Forest Regulus 4.—Total, 1844 tons.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 26, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, June 10.

Mines.	Tons.	Prod.	Price.
Carn Brea	100	.. 8 ..	£0 5 6
ditto	74	.. 8 ..	3 17 0
ditto	72	.. 8 ..	10 7 6
ditto	67	.. 8 ..	3 18 0
ditto	66	.. 8 ..	6 8 0
ditto	65	.. 8 ..	2 15 0
ditto	63	.. 8 ..	9 4 6
ditto	55	.. 8 ..	4 0 0
ditto	52	.. 8 ..	1 12 0
ditto	44	.. 8 ..	3 9 0
West Basset	75	.. 8 ..	5 6 0
ditto	68	.. 8 ..	5 19 0
ditto	65	.. 8 ..	4 8 0
ditto	63	.. 8 ..	4 5 6
ditto	62	.. 8 ..	3 2 6
ditto	56	.. 8 ..	8 2 6
ditto	51	.. 8 ..	4 5 6
ditto	49	.. 8 ..	7 1 0
ditto	46	.. 8 ..	6 5 0
ditto	26	.. 12 ..	4 8
ditto	19	.. 8 ..	3 10 0
Wheal Buller	88	.. 8 ..	1 18 6
ditto	74	.. 8 ..	7 7 6
ditto	63	.. 8 ..	2 9 0
ditto	56	.. 8 ..	5 11 6
ditto	55	.. 8 ..	2 5 6
ditto	54	.. 8 ..	3 3 0
ditto	39	.. 8 ..	18 18 6
ditto	2	.. 8 ..	55 0 0
Alfred Consols	90	.. 8 ..	7 8 6
ditto	30	.. 8 ..	1 9 0
ditto	26	.. 8 ..	2 17 0
Nanspusker	72	.. 8 ..	5 14 0
ditto	70	.. 8 ..	7 13 6
ditto	61	.. 8 ..	3 5 6
ditto	17	.. 8 ..	1 5 6
Par Consols	92	.. 8 ..	7 9 0
ditto	86	.. 8 ..	10 5 0
ditto	65	.. 8 ..	11 6 0
ditto	55	.. 8 ..	2 6 6
ditto	52	.. 8 ..	4 2 6
Great South Tolgus	78	.. 8 ..	6 0 6
ditto	60	.. 8 ..	5 14 6
ditto	50	.. 8 ..	7 1 6
ditto	49	.. 8 ..	6 12 6
ditto	37	.. 8 ..	9 16 6
ditto	35	.. 8 ..	7 11 0
ditto	34	.. 8 ..	6 3 6
North Basset	53	.. 8 ..	4 17 6
ditto	46	.. 8 ..	3 13 0
Botallack	86	.. 8 ..	£ 976 17 6
Carvannall	82	.. 8 ..	251 6 6
South Crenver	73	.. 8 ..	217 14 6
East Alfred Consols	55	.. 8 ..	295 12 6
Rosewarne	51	.. 8 ..	212 19 0
Kenneggy	44	.. 8 ..	150 18 0
Wheal Tehidy	42	.. 8 ..	269 17 0
West Fowey Cons.	42	.. 8 ..	261 9 0
W. Wh. Providence	28	.. 8 ..	167 2 0
St. Aubyn & Grylls	26	.. 8 ..	150 12 0
East Rosewarne	20	.. 8 ..	132 0 0
North Godolphin	17	.. 8 ..	32 18 0
Camborne Consols	14	.. 8 ..	59 0 0
Average Standard	£128 17 0	Average Produce	6½
Average Price per ton	£5 11 6		
Quantity of Ore	4461 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 285 tons 6 cwts.	
Amount of Money	£24,879 7 0		
LAST SALE.—Average Standard	£134 5 0.	—Average Produce	6½

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £135 1 0.—Produce, 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	314½	£1758 17 2
Vivian and Sons	912⅔	5402 8 6
Freeman and Co.	10	10 10 0
Grenfell and Sons	672⅔	2514 1 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	754	4217 16 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	657	5285 17 0
Mason and Elkington	579½	3305 2 8
F. Bankart	163	860 13 6
Copper Miners' Company	317	1274 4 6
C. Lambert	81	249 15 6
Total	4461	£24,879 7 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1938—Phœnix Mines 428—West Caradon 302—Bedford United 208—North Robert 205—Marke Valley 200—Okel Tor 166—Holmbush 155—Devon and Cornwall 154—Sortridge Consols 133—Kelly Bray 120—Great Sheba Consols 117—Wheal Arthur 110—Crowndale 110—Wheal Friendship 104—Wheal Edward 90—Wheal Emma 68—South Bedford 46—Hawkmoor 28—Tavy Consols 23—Virtuous Lady 23—Tamar Slag 11—Wheal William Bull 7.—Total, 4746 tons.

Copper Ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 600—South Caradon 411—Great Wheal Busy 397—West Wheal Damsel 270—Treavean 168—South Crinnis 110—East Wheal Tolgus 98—Wheal Mary Great Consols 87—Grambler and St. Aubyn 84—Tretoil 81—Creegbrawse 47—West Wheal Jane 35—North Wheal Busy 31—Wheal Vyvyan 24—Wheal Kitty 14—Wheal Guskus 7—Rashleigh's Ore 6—Visick's Precipitate 2.—Total, 2472 tons.

SECOND SALE IN JUNE.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1849	2508	.. 8 ..	£11,407 19 6 ..	£ 90 14 0 ..	£56 13 0 ..	£79 10
1850	3663	.. 8 ..	19,050 3 6 ..	99 11 0 ..	65 3 0 ..	88 10
1851	3594	.. 8 ..	19,145 16 0 ..	104 1 0 ..	66 5 0 ..	84 0
1852	3222	.. 8 ..	21,270 10 0 ..	117 10 0 ..	82 19 0 ..	93 0
1853	3432	.. 7 ..	20,572 8 0 ..	124 4 0 ..	85 2 0 ..	107 10
1854	4573	.. 7⅛ ..	32,864 16 6 ..	139 8 0 ..	100 11 0 ..	126 0
1855	4788	.. 7⅛ ..	34,756 7 6 ..	140 9 0 ..	101 18 0 ..	126 0
1856	5243	.. 6⅝ ..	30,211 6 6 ..	129 14 0 ..	87 10 0 ..	126 0
1857	4619	.. 6¾ ..	27,962 10 0 ..	129 8 0 ..	89 0 0 ..	117 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1857,
BEING THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

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N.B. Looking at the cause for the present depression in mining shares, Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines to pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GOLD EXTRACTION.—In your Notices to Correspondents in last week's Journal I observe a communication, signed "H. C. E.," in which my name is mentioned relative to gold assays, some particulars in which are not correct. He states that I made the produce from one sample at the rate of 47 ozs. of gold to the ton: this is correct. But he afterwards states that he offered to give me half the produce of gold provided I would extract it from his ore. Now, it is altogether untrue that any such offer was made to me. The party for whom I made the assays altogether repudiates the letter, and positively states that he knows nothing of it, and, of course, never made me such an offer. My process for the extraction of gold from the ores is extremely easy to carry out, and, having patents for the same for this kingdom and most foreign countries, I am quite ready to grant licenses to work it to any parties who will put themselves in communication with me.—CHARLES LOW: *St. James's-road, Holloway.*

GOLD EXTRACTION.—In reply to "H. C. E.," in last week's Journal, I beg to say that the yield of gold both from foreign and English quartz is in exact proportion to the metallic oxides therein contained. If "H. C. E." (whom, to the best of my recollection, I have not the honour of knowing) will favour me with a call, he, like others who have taken the trouble to satisfy themselves that such is the fact, will doubtlessly arrive at the same conclusion.—F. SQUIRE: 74, *King William-street.*

PATENT PROCESSES.—For a considerable period I have expected to see Mr. Oxland's long-promised account of his discovery of the separation of wolfram from tin. Is it so similar to that published by Dr. Aiken, in his *Dictionary of Chemistry*, that Mr. Oxland conceives one printed account is sufficient?—NONENGARIUS.

MINING IN IRELAND.—In answer to several enquiries about Mines and Mining in Ireland, we may generally refer to a competent authority on mining in that country, Capt. W. Thomas, who has been engaged there nearly 20 years, and who can safely be consulted, and applied to for information and reports on intended adventures. Numerous communications from Capt. Thomas have appeared in the Journal during the entire period he has been engaged in Ireland.

SAMPLERS' FEES AND ACCOUNT-HOUSE EXPENSES.—I am glad to see that this subject has again been taken up, and if the adventurers of mines were to make a bold stand against the encroachment I am convinced that in a few years it would no longer exist. When this occurs we may expect to see the little case-bottle in the account-house disappear; the presence of this in too many instances only leads to dissipation, and is a great encouragement to numbers of pseudo inspectors, who, under pretence of acquiring information and comparing notes of mines, render the account-house a scene of saturnalia, at the expense of the adventurer. If an agent is deserving of higher wages than he obtains at present, let such be fairly accorded to him; it is much better that a sum should be entered in the cost-sheet, than there to appear a flexible account on a sliding scale of account-house expenses.—T.

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—We cannot insert the letter of "R. B.:" the information may be obtained of the solicitors, Hancock and Sharp, 20, Tokenhouse-yard.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS.—I must differ from your correspondent, who states that the duty of directors is to manage the works, and not to teach the workpeople the Church Catechism. I think that he would find his stock would be much lower, and his preference shares of not half so much value, if, instead of a well ordered community, the managing assistant had to endeavour to control a rash, ill disciplined mob. The honourable proprietor appears to think that so long as he gets the interest of his capital that is all he has to look to. The moral and mental culture of a large community are with him as nothing compared to £ s. d. I am an enemy to cant and sectarianism, but wish to live in charity with my neighbours. I trust, however, we are not all slaves to Mammon, and can afford to render a little to those by whose exertions we profit. It should be remembered that capital has its duties as well as rights.—JUSTITIA.

"J. A."—There may be a magnetical machine for extracting iron from ores, but we are not aware that this is patented. Mr. Josiah Harris, of the Frodsham Works, had there last year some contrivance, in which the magnets were supposed to play an important part. The results of the experiments at that establishment are not fully known, or the value of the Chancellorsville ore which was operated upon.

OULA MINING COMPANY.—I perceive that since the last meeting we have had a few accounts from the mine, but in these the agent, Mr. Champion, observes he has nothing to report. I would suggest that he would tell us in his next when he sent the ore to market which he stated was worth about 100*l.*, and what he is now raising weekly, as in the report read at the general meeting the impression was that the sales were to be continuous.—N.: *Westminster.*

COPPER IN DURHAM.—A correspondent communicates that in a railway cutting he discovered in the clay some nodules of blue carbonate of copper, which on assay have given 50 per cent. of the metal. In the carboniferous limestone, red oxide and green carbonate are likewise found. Where the copper occurs the railway runs east and west, but the mineral is only to be found on the north side, and spread over a space of not more than 300 yards. The nodules of blue carbonate are imbedded in clay to the extent of about 1 lb. of the ore to 10 or 12 lbs. of the earth. The magnesian limestone in the vicinity appears to be greatly impregnated with the mineral. Near the magnesian limestone is an isolated but valuable bed of mountain limestone, which is very valuable for the blast-furnaces in the Cleveland district. Some formation similar to this occurs in some of the districts in Prussia. The facts, however, are worthy of attention, and possess great interest. Probably this is a continuation of the copper formation from Cumberland. Whether it is in such quantities that a further trial is necessary can only be decided by a practical person. The probability is that it may only be an irregular deposit, while on the other hand there is a possibility that a lode exists. Under all circumstances, it is desirable that a further investigation should take place.

WINDING-UP OF COST-BOOK COMPANIES.—"C. R." (Liverpool).—The mine in question, being within the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, must be wound-up in the Court of the Vice-Warden. "C. R." has nothing to fear with regard to winding-up in Chancery on the petition of his disagreeable copartner, since an Act passed in 1857, for amending the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts of 1848-9, expressly provides (20 and 21 Vict., cap. 78, sec. 12) that no petition shall be presented to the Court of Chancery by an adventurer or shareholder in a company for working any mine within and subject to the jurisdiction of the Stannaries, except upon proof, to the satisfaction of the Court of Chancery, that such company cannot be effectually wound-up in the Stannaries Court, or unless the Vice-Warden certify to the Court of Chancery that the powers and jurisdiction of his court are insufficient effectually to wind-up the same. With regard to a partnership, incorrectly called a cost-book company, working mines in Wales or elsewhere, not being within the Stannaries, and consisting of more than seven partners, the winding-up must take place in the Court of Chancery, under the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts, 1848-9, and the Act amending them. These Acts are by no means easy of comprehension by the unprofessional, and we should, therefore, advise "C. R." to rely solely upon his legal adviser if he cannot avoid coming into contact with them. The new law of 1857 has nothing to do with any company, unless it has been incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-7, or under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857; and according to a recent decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, the old law remains in force so far as regards all transactions which took place before such incorporation. This is altogether a different view to that which we had taken, and to that upon which Commissioner Fane acted, and is, as Vice-Chancellor Kindersley remarked, in opposition to common sense; but we suppose his decision must be abided by. The only safe course for shareholders is to discharge all liabilities before registration.

PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT.—We have too frequently to read of the winding-up of joint-stock companies which have appeared to start under favourable circumstances, and when the concern is closed with the company some person or persons walk in and make a fortune out of that which has ruined the company. I do not profess to know the cause of all this, but I would advise personshaving to do with such concerns to look to the manager—if it be a tailor's establishment, see they have a tailor for their leader, and a man who has been known to make a profit either for himself or his employers, and on no account take a man who has, as a rule, taken his employers down hill. From this you will see that I recommend two important things—first, see that you have a sound practical man as your manager; and secondly, however practical he may be, if it has been his ill fate to take his employer down hill, have nothing to do with him; however balmy his words, or fair his promise, you may depend upon it there must be a cause for such results, and that in him. I therefore say, select the man who has been engaged as a leading practical man, and who has given good returns to his employer. This advice is applicable to railway, steam-boat, iron making, colliery, and every other company, including tailors and milliners. Let your readers think of these hints.—L.

Mr. JAMES CROFTS is desirous of stating, that as he may probably have occasion often to send communications to the Journal, he has resolved they shall always appear with his name attached to them. There are occasions, perhaps, when an anonymous article may be justified by circumstances; but even admitting the full force of this argument, Mr. Crofts is not an ardent admirer of the practice, which he, therefore, thinks one "better honoured in the breach than in the observance."—*June* 11.

WHEAL FLORENCE.—"Argus" (of Plymouth) is informed that the announcement of the sale of 7½ tons of silver-lead ore by this mine was an error, and arose out of the phraseology of a letter, which intended to announce a "sampling," and not a "sale," being misunderstood. A letter received this week from Capt. Knott states that he had received offers of 96*l.* 18s. per ton for one parcel, and 21*l.* 1s. per ton for the other. The quantity for sale was about 7½ tons, as if the rich parcel is estimated 3½ tons, and the poorer at 4 tons, the amount in money would be 423*l.* 7s. Some advantage has been taken of this premature announcement of the actual sale of the ore to attempt to depreciate the value of this property, and even to doubt the fact of there being ore raised of the value stated. The respectability of the parties who hold large interests in this mine is not to be impugned, nor has there been the slightest pressing of the shares on the market. The important question now is, however, how far the sale of the above parcel, raised in a very short time, may be taken as a type of the permanent value of the mine? In the meantime other discoveries are announced, the particulars of which will be found in their proper place in the Journal.—JAMES CROFTS: *June* 11.

KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY (South Australia).—Can any one inform me what quantity of ore the company is at present raising, its percentage for copper, and the present prospects of the undertaking?—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: *City.*

THE IRON MINES OF CANADA.—While the construction of an Atlanto-Pacific railway through Canada is under consideration, it might well become a question whether a well-conducted iron company would not prove remunerative. The whole of British North America is very rich in ironstone of every description, although very little has been done in the way of developing it. Sir William Logan, the Canadian geologist, has gathered a very interesting collection of all the useful and workable ores, and from his researches it appears that magnetic oxide of iron and specular iron ore are abundant. They are generally met with in districts where there are alternate beds of gneiss and limestone, and which extend from Lake Huron to Labrador. The iron ores of Canada form immense beds in connection with the gneiss, which beds are much inclined to the horizon. One of these beds attains, in the township of Marmora, a thickness of 100 ft. At Madoc it extends for several miles, is 25 feet thick, and very extensively worked. Near Lake Myer is a bed 60 ft. in thickness, and in South Crosby is a mass 200 ft. thick. The ores of these localities consist principally of magnetic oxide of iron, yielding from 60 to 70 per cent. of metal. The country generally is highly favourable for operations, and there is ample water-power. The specular iron ore is found, amongst other places, at Macnab, where it is 25 ft. thick, and in every respect advantageously situated. Of the mineral riches of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia it is unnecessary here to speak; in Nova Scotia they are already working well, and New Brunswick is not far behind them.—R. J.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—We should recommend "An Injured Man" to write to the committee of management, who, we feel assured, will see every justice done him. As most of the men working at the mine belong to Tincewater, the manager could not object to our correspondent for that reason; there is, doubtless, some cause for the discharge, and which would readily be explained on the manager being called upon to do so, as he must be as anxious to retain efficient miners as they to keep in good employ.

STRATHALBYN MINING COMPANY.—Can you inform me whether it is the intention to carry on this company or wind it up?—as it would appear they require more capital, and the raising of it is very doubtful in the present state of the market.—C. E.

WHEAL ADDAMS, AND ITS FINANCIAL POSITION.—As you have already given two versions of the financial position of Wheal Adams, I presume you will not object to a third, which I assure you is, as far as I can learn from the accounts, the correct one:—Loan repaid, 19*l.* 16s.; mine cost paid, 432*l.* 15s. 10d. = 452*l.* 11s. 10d.—Balance last audit, 21*l.* 12s.; calls received, 23*l.* 3s.; ink sold, 208*l.* 4s. 10d.: leaving balance against mine, 199*l.* 12s.—Liabilities: Balance as above, 199*l.* 12s.; timber, 57*l.* 3s. 2d.; mine cost payable, 30*l.* 11s. 4d. = 287*l.* 6s. 6d.—Assets: Arrears of calls, 14*l.* 15s.; jack at Swansea, estimated, 245*l.*: leaving balance against the mine, 27*l.* 11s. 6d. To put as "ore sold" 799*l.* worth of ore which has not been disposed of, and of which 260*l.* worth has not even been dressed, requires no explanation, as otherwise the public, as well as the shareholders, will consider that the accounts have been cooked, and suspicion will thus attach to the mine. I admit that the mine looks well, and that the loss during the period comprised in the accounts is not such as should discourage any one, but no good can result from putting forth inflated statements, to make the mine appear in a more prosperous condition than it really is.—A SHAREHOLDER.

SAMPLERS' FEES, AND TICKETING DINNERS.—A "East Country Agent" having written on the subject of samplers' fees, &c., and drawn a comparison between the relative cost of the ore sales at Swansea and in Cornwall, should be happy, on the part of a mine that I represent, to put myself in correspondence with him, with the view of acting in concert on the plan he proposes, or to join him in freightage or otherwise.—A LONDON SECRETARY.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—"J. H." (Shaftesbury).—The meeting will be held this day (June 12), at Cologne. The particulars will appear in the Journal of next week.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—We are now in the middle of June, and no signs of this association being wound-up, or the slightest information published. At the last public meeting, held as far back as Sept. 17, 1857, a resolution was unanimously passed to wind-up the affairs of the company, and divide the assets. Mr. Field, upon that occasion, asked when they might expect to reap the fruits of the resolution? Captain Leicester Vernon, the Chirman, who has upon all occasions appeared to conduct the proceedings in the most open and straightforward manner, replied that they had received 1000*l.* as a depos, and the remainder, 31,000*l.*, would be paid in Rio, and remitted in bills at 60 days' sight upon a power of attorney being sent out to absolutely transfer the whole of the property. Mr. Schofield considered the proceeds would be divisible in three or four months, and the proprietors might expect to receive 3*l.* per share, after discharging ever liability. With such statements, why are we in June without a meeting, or any information? Is it to suit the jobbing of certain brokers? Mr. Joel Hitchins has been twice out to the Brazils since the meeting alluded to, and is now in this country, and could, no doubt, give valuable information as to the proceedings of the directors, and the committee appointed to *protect (?)* the interest of the general body of proprietors—H.: *City, June* 10.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—Seeing the letter of "Shaholder" (Plymouth) in your last week's Journal, I wrote the purser for an explanation, and the enclosed is his reply, which please publish.—W. LELEAN: *Cushion-cour Old Broad-street.*

"WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—In answer to your letter of June 8, respecting the paragraph in the *Mining Journal*, we have no shareholder a resident in Plymouth, and no shareholder need write anonymously in a newspaper for information about this mine, which he can obtain direct from the purser, by appling to him, unless he has other object, which is no doubt the case with this anonymous writer. With respect to our leases for the glebe land, on which our engine is erted and our engine-shaft sunk, and from which we are raising all our ores, we hold a lse from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for 21 years, from May 14, 1857. Mr. John Hosking drew up himself, on a 2s. 6d. stamp, an agreement for a lease for 21 years, on March 18, 1855, of a moiety of a field, in which we have never worked yet, and why I find he is the owner of half a moiety of; the owner of the other half will attain his majority in a few weeks, and has promised me a lease of her right, and I am to by our solicitors, Messrs. Roscoria and Davies, that Hosking cannot legally revoke ts agreement while we contigue to work Wheal Charlotte. The other moiety of thisfield is leased to us by the guardians of Mr. W. J. Treveiyan, together with other lan, during his minority; the lease is dated July 27, 1854, for seven years, and will expire July 27, 1861, or three years next July; we are breaking no ore in this land at presen With respect to this lease, there is a rumour that unless we discharge our manag agent, B. Gundry, the lease will not be renewed; but I have no intimation of this fm any of Mr. Treveiyan's agents. The Rev. R. Astley, of St. Perranuthnoe, is Mr. Tveiyan's uncle and agent, as well as his adviser, and, I think, will stop short of makt an attempt on the liberty of operation of a company of shareholders who have word the ground so efficiently as we have done. At present this part of the sett is woiless.—R. R. MICHELL: *Marazion.*"

QUARTZ ROCK MINING COMPANY.—It was patento all shareholders that, previous to the dissolution of this company, several meetings were held; a committee of inspection was appointed, who acted afterwards as directors; the capital was expended previous to any contribution being made. Had the proprieto responded to the appeal made to them there is a probability that the works might di be in their possession; the accounts were printed and every publicity was given the transactions of the association. It must be borne in mind that meetings were he and reports published, and in this particular it offered a bright contrast to some of ose mines which were in the Mariposa district. Many of the companies formed for wking mines in that locality, it has since been elicited, had no location. The money as most recklessly squandered, both at home and abroad, by the projectors of these dusive schemes. In several of the companies, although the application of the moneyas unsuccessful, yet it was legitimately disbursed; and I believe that in this associon and the Aqua Fria, had not adverse circumstances occurred, returns would have been made. Our capital was too limited; we believed we had but to erect the machinend the precious metal would instantly be found. It was a common delusion; were not wiser than our neighbours; let us, however, be just, and render credit those who at their own risk carried us through the storm.—P. P.: *Bath.*

CAST-STEEL RAILS.—It is to be regretted that the columns of your publication should be made the vehicle of statements which are devoid of all foundation. It is stated in your last week's Journal "that an excellent cast-steel rail, double-headed, was to be seen in London some 18 months since, which was manufactured at the Ebbw Vale Company's Works, by Mr. Lenz, under Uchatius's process." This rail was rolled at Ebbw Vale, from an ingot of cast-steel made by me here, under one of my own processes. Mr. Lenz had nothing to do with it, and never made any such ingot, either at Ebbw Vale or elsewhere in the kingdom, under the Uchatius process.—R. MUSHET: *Coleford.*

TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY.—Although the repeated attempts to induce the body of shareholders to subscribe additional capital has failed, a few of them have determined to carry on the works, which, we are informed, are paying their own cost.

CARDIGAN SOUTH BOG SILVER AND LEAD MINE.—In answer to your correspondent, "J. R.," as to where the offices of the company are situated, I may inform him that the broker of the mine is Mr. Underwood, of 101, Newhall-street, Birmingham. It was generally represented that the company was a private one, but the shares will be found quoted in the *Mining Journal* of June 5.—T.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"R. E. T." states he has seen the secretary of this company, and that proceedings are now about to be commenced against some of the shareholders. Many who have paid their contributions must feel indebted to your correspondent for the trouble he has taken, but still I cannot but help thinking that it would have been a more gracious act if the liquidators, by their secretary, Mr. Goodman, had condescended, through the medium of your columns, to have afforded some explanation to the proprietary.—LEX: *Leeds.*

HOLMBUSH MINE.—At the last sampling, May 28, there were 9 tons, 25⅜ produce, in addition to the quantities given in the *Mining Journal* of June 5.

THE FORT BOWEN NEW MINING COMPANY.—"J. H." (Liverpool).—The company is in course of winding-up. The last special general meeting was held Feb. 11, and reported in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 13. A suggestion was then made, that the directors should get in the amount due, and pay off the liabilities as speedily as possible. It was stated that the assets were about 836*l.*, to be divided amongst the holders of 40,000 shares, but in the event of getting in some doubtful debts it might reach 1500*l.*

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

*** The MINING JOURNAL can be procured at our office by Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning. Newsmen, therefore, can make the necessary arrangements to have the Journal at the several stations in time to forward by the mid-day trains, enabling many of our subscribers to receive their copies on the day of publication.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 12, 1858.

Among the several useful subjects that were discussed at the CONGRESS OF MINES in Vienna, there was one that cannot fail to be regarded with special interest, more particularly by those concerned in the working of poor mines at home and abroad; this was the proper method to be devised for the purpose of working groups of mines where the lodes are few in number, and such indications are shown as nearly to preclude all hopes of fresh discoveries. An important point had to be considered when these became deep, and consequently had to be wrought at a greater cost, and likewise had a large population who were dependent either directly or indirectly on their continuous working. In order that these should be made productive, it was propounded that there were only three courses to be adopted; the first was a diminution in the wages of all the persons employed in the mine, the second was the introduction of a greater system of economy in the mode of breaking the ground, and the third was the adoption of a more systematical and less expensive mode of dressing.

It was decided almost unanimously that any attempt to carry out the first proposition would be excessively undesirable and impolitic: wages were now nearly at a minimum rate, and were they to be further lowered the miners would not work with such spirit as they had hitherto exercised, and the consequence would be a material deterioration in their exertions, which would in no way be beneficial to their employers or the property. With regard to the second suggestion, various machines had not only been devised for boring, but even for driving levels or tunnels, sinking shafts, and cutting coal. It was elicited that for vertical holes of considerable depth and diameter, the application of motive power by engines was not only feasible but likewise desirable; but as regards the driving of levels, although several machines have been invented, there are no satisfatory records of their efficiency, nor any sufficiently detailed reasons assigned for their failure, the conclusion arrived at was, that it was necessary that further information on this point should be collected, and discussed at a future period.

All were unanimous with regard to the third part of the subject—that in two operations it was imperatively necessary that further economy should be introduced. The first, in a better and more careful separation and sorting of the stuff from the stamps, and its conveyance at once to the buddles and frames, without previously being allowed to deposit itself. This, in several cases, seemed to have been satisfactorily attained by the introduction of the *Spitzkasten* of Herr RITTINGER, which are now stated to be in successful operation at Schemnitz in Hungary, at Przibram in Bohemia, the Hartz, and some other less important mining districts. The second operation was that of jigging, and Herr RITTINGER delivered an address on the subject, in which, treating it historically, he described as the first step the well-known system of hand-jigging, as universally practised throughout the last century. This was followed by the brake-sieve, or common jigging-hutch. Secondly, the hydraulic jigging-machine, introduced in the year 1828, by Herr TUTSCHNAGG, at Aranyidka, in Hungary, which was similar in principle to PETHERICK'S "separators," first erected in 1830, at the Fowey Consols Mines; in 1832, at Kaafjord, the works of the Alten Mining Company; and in 1833, at Wheal Leisure. These machines, up to the present time, though not in general use, have given the greatest satisfaction at Par Consols, and at Knockmahon Mines, the property of the Mining Company of Ireland.

The jigging-pump (*Setzpumpe*), introduced experimentally in 1851, in which a lifting piston is placed directly beneath the sieve, and where valves are attached, by means of which the water may pass through during the downward stroke of the piston, was the next contrivance described. Pairs of these hutches, worked by water power, are found to be far more economical than the system now usually practised; and careful experiments, which had been made at Przibram, showed that with a given quantity of "work" a man, with a brake-sieve, could jig in eleven hours 36 cwts., while with the double pump apparatus, 86 cwts. of the like work could be done in the same time. He next alluded to the constant-action jigging-machines, which offer the advantage of freedom from stoppage, and less manual labour or superintendence. The first of these, invented in 1849, by BERARD, a pupil of the School of Mines at St. Etienne, was particularly applicable in the washing of coal, and has been introduced with excellent results into many important works, both in Great Britain and in foreign countries. Machines intended to obtain the same advantages have since been devised by Mr. HERBERT MACKWORTH, one of the Government Inspectors of Mines; Herr VOGL, of Joachimsthal; Herr SCHÜ, and Herr RITTINGER. The latter points out that the system of drawing off in opposite directions the material to be saved and the waste may be suitable in coal washing, but is objectionable for metallic ores; as that the introduction and use of a machine properly suited for the purpose is a question of high importance in copper and lead mines, where large amounts of work have to be treated by jigging, whilst it might also be made available for iron ores, which in many cases require dressing, but will not bear the cost of the common jigging process. One of the great difficulties which poor mines have hitherto had to contend with in England has been the cost of dressing, as well as the waste that is constantly occurring, and any practical method that could be devised to improve the present system would be a boon to all those engaged in mining. It is the intention of the committee shortly to publish *in extenso* the whole of their Transactions, in the same manner as is pursued here by the British Association for the Advancement of Science; these we trust will be rendered into English as they cannot fail to be of great utility. In concluding our remarks on this subject, we can only again reiterate our wish that such a gathering should be convened in some convenient locality in England; the matter is comparatively easy, and now that mining is at length being recognised as it should be, there are, no doubt, numbers of scientific and practical miners who would be glad to meet and avail themselves of the opportunity of interchanging their experience, and thereby further tend to advance the progress of legitimate mining. By this means the public would be better acquainted with the subject, less liable to be deceived, and opportunities would be lost to

the parasites who now, with only pretensions to mining knowledge, backed by great assurance and consummate impudence, are perpetually bringing disgrace and reproach on the great mineral industry of Great Britain.

The recent enactment, requiring cheques upon bankers to be stamped, has invested the law of bills, cheques, and similar instruments, with an interest to the public which it never previously possessed. A cheque and a bill are so nearly identical that it certainly appears curious that the principle now introduced was not adopted long since. Both the bill system and the cheque system have been employed in England to an extent unknown elsewhere, yet the law of such instruments is a thing of which the million are almost entirely unacquainted.

A bill of exchange is a document the nature of which is well known to most parties; but bills and notes, considered as a contract, have many interesting incidents connected with them which may be referred to. Every one who contemplates dealing with a bill or note should carefully consider whether those who are already, or are about to become, parties to the instrument are capable of binding themselves, or if they sign as agents for others, whether they are capable of binding those others. Thus, infants, married women, insane persons, idiots, and persons drunk, are during such states incapable of contracting. But though infants, and married women in general, cannot bind themselves, yet they may be agents for others, so as to bind those others; and a married woman may be an agent as well for strangers as for her husband. It is less difficult to ascertain whether a party can legally bind himself, than whether he, as agent, can bind another person; and the most important kind of agency, and that concerning which the greatest number of disputes arise, is the agency which one partner exercises for another. A partnership takes place whenever two or more persons participate, or are entitled to participate, in the profits of an undertaking. If a bill be accepted, or a note made by a partner in his own name, the firm will not be liable to the holder, although the proceeds were applied to partnership purposes. Whatever agreement may have been made among the partners, persons not aware of its nature may always presume that each partner has authority to bind the others by bills or notes; bills may, therefore, be taken on which the name of the firm is written by one of the partners.

When a bill or note is given a consideration is, in exception to the general rule of contracts, presumed to have passed till the contrary is made probable; and to do this rests with the person sued on the bill. When once paid at maturity by the acceptor or maker, bills and notes are extinguished and cannot again be negociated, but if paid before maturity they will still be good in the hands of a *bona fide* indorsee for value, who has taken them without notice of their having been paid. But until a bill is paid by the acceptor, or a note by the maker, they remain negotiable. Therefore the drawer or indorser who has taken up a dishonoured bill at maturity can, instead of himself suing the acceptor, indorse the bill to another person, who will have that right. When the acceptor or maker has made a partial payment at maturity the balance only can be recovered by the holder. The holder of a note upon which part of the consideration has been paid can only endorse for the whole of the balance. If a bill or note be under 5*l.*, it must only have twenty-one days to run. No indorsement must be made after it is due; each indorsement must be dated; and the date must be at or not before the time of making; must specify the name and place of abode of the indorsee, and be attested by one subscribing witness at least.

It is a rule that all instruments in writing, and bills and notes among the number, are rendered void by any alteration in a material part, whether made by a party to the instrument or by a stranger, unless all the parties consented thereto. But there is this further objection to the alteration of bills and notes, which makes them, when altered in a material part, useless altogether. The instrument, as altered, requires a new stamp by virtue of the Stamp Acts; and this stamp is by the same Acts prevented from being affixed to a bill or note after it has been drawn; an alteration in a material part, whether with or without consent of, is, therefore, an insuperable obstacle to an action on the instrument, even in the hands of an innocent holder for value.

If done with intent to defraud it is considered forgery, and forgery is a felony punishable by penal servitude for life; for one man to write the name of another, to write the name of a fictitious person, to write a promissory note over the genuine signature of another, whether on stamped paper or not, to write one's own name with intent that it should pass for another's, filling up a blank cheque with an unauthorised sum, or to alter a bill, note, or cheque, whether by addition, subtraction, or substitution. Where several join in the forgery, each forges the whole instrument. Where a forged addition has been made to the sum really payable on a bill, note, or cheque, a banker paying the whole cannot charge his customer for more than the original sum, nor would the acceptor or maker of a bill or note be able to take credit for it in his account with the drawer or payee. But if the banker's customer gave occasion to the forgery by his own negligence, as by drawing a cheque for fifty pounds, and leaving room for the words "three hundred" to be placed before the fifty, then the banker on paying the cheque *bona fide* may take credit for the payment.

The question whether cheques require the penny stamp adhesive or impressed has hitherto depended on the place where they were drawn, how they were made payable; but under the new Act all drafts, or orders upon a banker for the payment of any sum of money to bearer on demand, will require a penny stamp, adhesive or impressed; and as it is probable that attempts will be made by brokers and others, who draw a great number of cheques, to evade the Act, it may be stated that no order upon any banker, whatever shape it may assume, can be exempt from stamp duty if the banker can charge his customer with the money paid under it. Most of the books bearing upon this subject are bulky and expensive, so that a cheap compendious treatise is likely to be well received; such a treatise has been compiled by Mr. J. W. SMITH, L.L.D., Barrister-at-Law, of the Temple, and published through EFFINGHAM WILSON, at the reasonable charge of 1s. The nature and style of the work may be judged of from our remarks, but we commend it to the careful perusal of all who have dealings in any description of negociable commercial paper.

Under the title *Aids to Locomotion*, the Commissioners of Patents have just issued abridgments of the several specifications of inventions which have been patented for facilitating the progress of vehicles over yielding and unyielding surfaces; the series, therefore, comprises the various propositions for employing steam on common roads, and a description of the contrivances for rendering the ascent of railway incline planes less difficult. Nearly the whole of the inventions of this class have been patented in the present century, there being but three patents referred to previously to February, 1800. In 1691, KENDRICK EDISBURY proposed the use of rollers under the bodies of carriages instead of wheels, which he considered would be "farr more vsefull then wheeles, by amending and preserveing as well the high wayes as private grounds." In 1722, ANTHONY BARLOW patented "a new addition of a wheele, iron barrs, plates, pinns, &c., to be fixed to any sort of coach, wagon, or cart," by which he was to preserve the road from being cut or worn out, and to render it more commodious and passable in the winter.

There were, however, no specifications enrolled for either of the above patents, so that the merit of having brought forward the first tangible proposition for improving the system of locomotion must be accorded to R. LOVELL EDGEWORTH, who in 1770 patented a "portable railway or artificial road, to move along with any carriage to which it is applied." His invention consists "in making portable railways to wheel carriages, so that several pieces of wood are connected to the carriage, which it moves in regular succession in such manner that a sufficient length of railway is constantly at rest for the wheels to roll upon, and that when the wheels have nearly approached the extremity of this part of the railway their motion shall lay down a fresh length of rail in front, the weight of which in its descent shall assist in raising such part of the rails as the wheels have already passed over, and thus the pieces of wood which are taken up in the rear are in succession laid in the front, so as to furnish constantly a railway for the whole to roll upon." This railway was, in all probability, identical with one patented by REMINGTON and BALCOMBE a few months since, and described in the MINING JOURNAL at the time.

From the year 1800 to the present time the patents taken have been very numerous; and to facilitate reference the Commissioners have given an index, in which the inventions are carefully classified. Wheels, with broad tyres and rollers, appear to have been the most favourite idea with inventors, upwards of 40 patents existing for applying them. Making vehicles of a cylindrical form was patented by LOUIS QUETIN in July, 1829, and has since been repeated by four others. An endless series of claws or feet was introduced by MAJOR PRATT in February, 1810, and modified by two subsequent inventors. Circular rails were invented by DAVID GORDON in 1821, and seven modifications have since been patented. Endless chains of short rails were first patented by EDGEWORTH, and many have since followed in his steps. A series of short rails applied separately to the wheel is founded on the idea originally patented by ANTHONY BARLOW in 1722. Impelling legs, or levers, are due to BIUNTON, in 1813; screw propellers to LUMBERT, in 1800; single broad wheel, or roller, to QUETIN, 1829; making vehicles of a spherical form to DUMBELL, 1808; and supporting legs, to supply the place of wheels, to LEWIS GOMPERTZ, in 1814. Wheels having the tyres inlaid with a yielding material were introduced by Sir GEORGE CAYLEY in 1837; wheels with elastic peripheries by JAMES NEVILLE, in 1827; wheels with teeth to gear into fixed racks, and wheels with projections, or ribs, by TREVITHICK and VIVIAN in 1802; and wheels without tyres, or with divided peripheries, by JOHN DUMBELL, in 1822. Each of these classes possess much interest in themselves; we shall, therefore, take an early opportunity of referring more fully to them.

There is every probability of a very favourable turn being given to mining in Ireland. It cannot be denied that the several enterprises which have been organised in the sister country for the development of mining industry have not been conducted generally with that energy and capital which are so essential for the successful prosecution of works connected with mines; and hence the many associations which have fallen through, bringing discredit on Irish mining, in the general sense, although several of them have been of great promise, and would, no doubt, have proved remunerative to the shareholders if perseverance had been allowed to do its work, and ample funds had been at command to meet necessary disbursements. Ireland, unquestionably, is full of mineral riches, and a time is coming on when great attention will be given to the resources of numerous districts, now only *supposed* to be productive in this respect. The prejudice which was felt against Irish sulphur is well known, yet some gentlemen, more energetic than others, continued their efforts, until it was introduced into the English market, when its value became known; and no less than 150,000 tons per annum are now forwarded from the Ovoca district alone.

Our remarks above, are applicable only, in a qualified sense, to the General Mining Company for Ireland. Other causes than those mentioned, have operated prejudicially to their enterprises. We believe that had they expended the capital now standing to their credit on their balance-sheets on one or two points only, the result would have been highly satisfactory; for what would have been amply sufficient to carry on one or two mines, was almost uselessly expended when distributed over several portions of the property. This company, however, have not erred, we believe, in their estimate of the mineral value of the estates under lease, and money and skill will prove that its resources are not overrated; but knowing the difficulty which any company with their shares at a discount, after years of labour, must have in inspiring the public with such confidence as to induce them to provide the necessary supplies, we are glad to observe, from a report of a recent meeting of this company, published in the Dublin press, that a proposal has been made, which is likely to prove equally beneficial to the shareholders and the parties from whom it emanates.

The proposal is, in effect, that certain responsible parties, who have enquired into and ascertained the condition of the company's works and property, will take a lease of the whole on certain terms, with power to acquire the entire share capital of the company within that period, at a stipulated price. The negociation on behalf of the capitalists has been conducted, we observe, by a gentleman of experience in mining matters, and in whose sound judgment and discretion his constituents have every confidence. We think there is little doubt that the introduction of adequate capital, skill, and enterprise into the sister kingdom, will be attended with the best results to all interested in mining operations, and the country generally.

We believe we may now say that the MERCURIO-ELECTRIC LIGHT, under Professor WAY's patent, is considered perfect. It is displayed, almost nightly, from the north tower of the Crystal Palace, preparatory to its adoption for public purposes, for which it is so essential and necessary. The utmost care and perseverance have been exercised in bringing this matter to a successful issue, and the patentees have tested it in every way, and under every phase, before determining the final method.

That an electric light, for illuminating purposes, is far superior to every other description of light has long been admitted, but the difficulty of securing continuity and steadiness by this system has hitherto rendered it inoperative in a public or commercial sense. The application of mercury, however, as discovered by Professor WAY, has overcome all objections to the electric light, in the strict sense of the term, and has produced a light which scientific judges designate as chemically, mechanically, and practically perfect, and which is effected without either clockwork or magnets. It is certainly the most brilliant display of light we have ever witnessed; and, as far as our personal opinion goes, bears out the eulogium passed on it by those who profess to be competent authorities in such matters. It almost resembles daylight, and the shadows produced by it are as deep as those of the sun, whilst its rays travel a distance incalculably beyond that obtained by any other artificial light. For the protection of vessels navigating the coast, or coming into harbour, it will form a most invaluable discovery; and the inference to be drawn is, necessarily, that it must, sooner or later, be adopted for lighthouses, railway purposes, and likewise for mines. We say, sooner or later, because it is well known that the Government, no matter through what branch of its executive it occurs, is always apathetic in promoting useful inventions, and, therefore, will not be more prompt in this than in other cases to test the merits of the discovery; but the patentees are fully alive, no doubt, to this fact, and hence the determination under which they have proceeded—not to display the light until it was perfect in every part, and thus to arrest at once the attention of the general public, especially the shipping interest, to the question of its adoption.

There are upwards of 100 lighthouses surrounding our coast, besides 82 harbour and floating lights, which are maintained at an immense cost, and yet they do not provide the protection which is requisite, more particularly in dark and foggy weather, when the ordinary lights are almost useless: whereas the light under Professor WAY's patent will, it is said, penetrate any depth of atmospheric obscurity, and does not change its colour under any peculiarity in the state of the air. For railway purposes it will likewise be found a great consideration, and of inestimable advantage for mines. Its adoption in coal and other mines, where fearful explosions so often occur through the difficulty of obtaining light without danger, will put an end to those harrowing scenes which have recently occurred in various parts of the country; for Professor WAY's light is confined in a small circular glass, perfectly air-tight, and no possible danger can occur. Altogether is it a great desideratum, even in this age of progress and discovery. As intimated above, the light is exhibited from the north tower of the Crystal Palace, whence its illuminating power is transmitted to the Houses of Parliament, and has even thrown brilliant rays upon the, for some time, gloomy recess, occupied by Cambridge House, in Piccadilly.

PRACTICAL MINING—PUMPS.—Under ordinary circumstances, atmospheric pressure can only be utilised in pumping operations when the elevation of the bucket is not more than 32 feet, but by a novel arrangement of hydraulic apparatus, Mr. Henry Beinhauer, of Deutz, is enabled to make use of the atmospheric pressure to render the sucking action efficient for raising water to any required height; as, for example, from the bottom of deep mines to surface. For this purpose he employs a series of vessels, placed at different levels to receive the ascending columns of water, and transmit them to a higher elevation. These vessels, which are made air-tight, with atmospheric valves to admit air thereto at certain periods of the operation, he prefers to arrange in frames, and he fits them each with a vertical pipe, about 32 feet long, and which dips nearly to the bottom of the vessel, and is connected at its upper part by a branch pipe, at a height of 25 ft., with a second vessel, or receiver; at about 32 ft. this pipe is connected, by a second branch pipe, with a central or main exhaust pipe, which is in continuous connection with the exhaust engine. On the other side of this main pipe the same arrangement of receiving vessels and pipes is provided, such vessels acting independently, but simultaneously, with those on the same level. This system is continued to the required height. If now the main air suction pipe is exhausted, it will, by connection with all the receivers, cause a partial vacuum therein, water will then flow from the pit into the lowest pair of vessels, until it rises therein high enough to lift the air-valves, when the air will enter and fill the upper part of those vessels; the exhaustion continuing, the water will rise up the vertical pipes in connection with the vessels until it reaches the first branch pipe, and it will then discharge itself into the second set of vessels, and so on to surface.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 10.—The prices given for ores have been so high in comparison with the prices of manufactured and unmanufactured copper, during the last five weeks, that it was no matter of surprise to find the smelters last week reduce the standard, after they had come to a determination not for the present to advance the price of copper. If the price of copper was not advanced they had either to reduce the standard or do with less profits than they have hitherto been accustomed to make. It appears they were not content to go on with smaller profits than usual, and therefore they reduced the standard. They have the matter entirely in their own hands; they offer the miner what they please, and he is driven to accept it, because he has no other market for his ores. The standard is now rather low for this time of the year. If we look back to corresponding weeks for some years past, we find that we must go back to 1853, before we can find the standard was so low at the beginning of June as it is now. But ever since 1853 the price of cake copper has been 126*l.* per ton at the beginning of June, whilst it is now only 107*l.* 10s. It appears we must wait some time longer for the revival of trade, before we can have higher prices with anything like a continuance. The commercial crisis we have passed through leaves its effects longer than many persons supposed it would be felt.

The price of tin, if we may judge from reports of the state of trade, and from the usual effects of the Dutch sale now approaching, is likely to suffer a decline. Still there are circumstances tending to show that the decline will be very temporary; and it is possible that the increasing competition in the tin trade may prevent prices from declining at all.

There is very little to be reported of the state of the mines, or the share market. The latter is dull, and sales limited. East Basset shares are firm, and the mine looking well. Wheal Buller shares are flat, with a declining tendency. South Frances is looking well, and the shares maintained at about 240*l.* West Basset is laying open a considerable extent of good ore ground; on the north and engine lodes the ends are producing about 14 tons per fm. North Frances has a favourable lode, and when the shaft is down to the 58, it is thought the levels opened are very likely to make ore. The recent improvement in Great Wheal Alfred has caused the shares to be much firmer. Boiling Well has a very promising lode in the 60 west. There has been some demand for shares in North Busy, and also in South Ellen, both mines being reported to have improved. At East Carn Brea there is a promising lode in the shaft. Wheal Margery is attracting increased attention; the mine is in an improving state, the lode in the 60 west being reported worth 40*l.* per fathom. At Wheal Margaret meeting an auditor was appointed, which is a measure that several mines are now adopting, it being considered that it is much better to have an auditor to inspect the accounts and report thereon than to merely submit them to the adventurers at the two-monthly meetings, when they are only carelessly looked at. West Alfred Mine continues to look favourable at several points. Great Wheal Busy shares are low. Pendeen, about 3*l.*

There is a poor account of the state of Mr. Michael Williams, M.P., whose disorder has become dangerous to life. The two members for the eastern division of the county, Mr. Robartes and Mr. Kendall, referred, at a farmers' meeting, at Bodmin last week, to Mr. Michael Williams's illness. Mr. Robartes said, "He was sorry that Mr. Williams was by no means in good health; he was sure that he spoke a feeling common to all present when he expressed sincere hope that that gentleman's health would soon be re-established, and that he would again be able to take that interest which he had taken for many years in all affairs connected with the prosperity of Cornwall." Mr. Kendall said, "Their friend and colleague, Mr. Michael Williams, was now exceedingly ill. No one, except those who mixed a great deal in county matters, could be at all aware of the value of that man. It was said he had made lots of money out of mines; his (Mr. Kendall's) answer to that was, that no one more deserved to make money, and for this reason—that by his great skill and energy, and by his possession of capital, he was enabled at all times of distress to come forward, and by his purchases to prevent a glut in the market; and a man who could thus speculate, and lay out large sums of money, when others were unable to do so, deserved thanks at their hands. And, therefore, it was that, independently of the friendship due to him, they were anxious that he should soon be restored to health, and to the possession of his energies."

It is now announced, on good authority, that the Cornwall Railway, from Plymouth to Truro, will be opened for traffic in the middle of March, 1859. The great bridge over the Tamar at Saltash has been one of the great obstacles to the completion of the line; but the western tube has now been raised to its required height above the water—about 230 feet—an undertaking of no small difficulty, when it is found that the tube weighs between 2000 and 3000 tons. The eastern tube will be ready for launching at the end of this month. When the bridge is completed, it will be a proud monument of the engineering skill of Mr. Brunel, who seems to be able to do most things, give him time and money. This railway will unquestionably be of great importance to the county of Cornwall; but it must be extended to Falmouth before its full advantages will accrue. The people of Falmouth have recently held a public meeting to promote the improvement of their port, and provide increased accommodation to shipping. The number of vessels entering the port is increasing, and if the Falmouth people do not at once take means to provide accommodation for them they will be blind to their own interests. The completion of the Cornwall Railway to Falmouth, and the improvement of its fine port, will render it one of the chief places for shipping in the United Kingdom.

STANNARIES.

TWEEDY AND OTHERS *v.* FIELD AND ANOTHER.

The following judgment, of much importance as affecting payments by bills of exchange, has just been delivered by his Honour the Vice-Warden, on a rule for a nonsuit, or for entering a verdict for defendants, argued after the trial of the above cause at the May sittings:—

JUDGMENT.—This case was reserved by me for consideration on a motion to enter a nonsuit or a verdict for the defendants. It was an action by the indorsees of a bill of exchange against the alleged acceptors, and the following facts appeared on the trial:—The adventurers of Great Wheal Alfred agreed to buy an engine of the Trannack and Bosence Mine; and Henry Noell, purser of the former mine, was authorised at a meeting of the adventurers in that mine, to complete the purchase and pay the price by three instalments at specified dates. The defendants were present at the meeting, and concurred in the resolution respecting the purchase. Three acceptances were then given, of corresponding dates, and the bill in question was for payment of the last instalment. The bill was drawn by one Samuel Noell, agent of Wheal Trannack, &c., upon Henry Noell, therein styled "Purser of Great Wheal Alfred Mine," and was accepted by Henry Noell in his own name. Instead of suing the acceptor, Henry Noell, the plaintiffs seek to make the defendants, two of his business, liable as acceptors; and for this purpose they proved (to the satisfaction of the jury, and to my satisfaction) that Henry Noell was in fact authorised by the defendants to accept the three bills in the above form, on behalf of the adventurers. Transactions by bill of this kind, by and between the unincorporated mine companies within the Stannaries, and their pursers and agents, are of common and daily occurrence, and doubts have been entertained among miners, and have been expressed on former occasions in this Court, as to the legal effect of negotiable instruments to which pursers become parties on behalf of their adventurers and as their representatives. It is, therefore, desirable that the legal position of the several parties to such bills should be clearly understood and generally known. There can be no doubt that the defendants were directly liable to the adventurers of Wheal Trannack on the contract of sale, either at common law, or by the well-known procedure in such cases on the equity side of this Court; but the question here is, whether they are liable *on the bill*, as parties thereto? The determination of this question must depend, not upon any local custom or usage, such as it was attempted to establish at the trial, but without success, but on the general merchant law as applicable to negotiable securities. By that law no one can be sued on a bill who is not in some way a party to it, and no one can accept a bill who is not the drawee named in it, except in the case of an acceptance for honour. (Peto *v.* Reynolds, 9 Exchequer Reports, 410.) He may be so named, either by directing the bill to himself alone, or directing it to some firm or partnership of which he is a member. (Owen *v.* Uster, 10 C.B., 318; S.C. 20 Law Journal, 61.—Mars *v.* Charles, 5 El and Bl, 978.—Nicholas *v.* Dimond, 9, Exchequer, 154.) If the present bill had been directed (as the plaintiffs in their declaration seem to assume) to the defendants themselves, they might have accepted it by the hand of Henry Noell, and even in his own name; but they cannot be treated as acceptors merely because they authorised the drawee to accept. They cannot authorise another to bind them by accepting a bill which they could not regularly have accepted in their own names written with their own hands. The acceptance is, in fact, no acceptance by them at all of such a bill as was produced in evidence; but an acceptance by Henry Noell alone. The defendants are, therefore, entitled to enter a verdict for themselves on this issue, which will be a complete answer to the count on the bill. Although it would not have been inconsistent with justice if, in this particular instance, the verdict could have been permitted to stand; for the defendants are certainly liable, with others, to pay for the engine; yet the decision will, I hope, be of some practical use to miners in general, their agents, and creditors. They will learn from it that if a purser puts his own name to a bill or note, he cannot protect himself from liability, although he may have done so by the express direction of the adventurers or managers of the mine. Such a direction may make them liable to indemnify him, but will not, of itself, make them parties. Nor will the declared intention of the purser not to bind himself personally by his signature be of any avail to protect him from the claim of a *bona fide* holder of the bill for value. Creditors, too, will see that, when they consent to receive negotiable paper, signed only by the purser or agent of a mine, as securities for their debts, such securities can rarely be available as such against their real debtors, although their rights and remedies on the contracts themselves will remain unimpaired,

if the paper shall turn out worthless.—Verdict for plaintiffs on the second issue. Verdict for defendants on the first and other issues.

[The right course would have been to draw on the "Adventurers of and in the Great Wheal Alfred Mine," and then any adventurer or purser might accept for them, so as to bind all who authorised such acceptance.]

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 10.—The Iron Trade continues exceedingly dull, and to manifest little, if any, alteration. The orders, both home and foreign, are small, and makers who are forced to press sales freely accept a reduction upon the established rates. Pig-iron is dull, although shipments are on the increase. The French ironmasters are busying themselves to get an increase upon the duty of British iron exported into France. They find they are unable to compete with English iron, and that step is the result of the competition.

The Coal Trade continues dull, and prices same as last reported. The movement for the formation of colliers' unions, in connection with the society established in the Barnsley district, is going on in all the districts in these counties. We have before stated the object of these unions—to uphold prices, and to work eight hours per day instead of ten. Your notices of the introduction, by Earl Fitzwilliam, of gas into the High Elsecar Colliery, have been read with much interest, and are likely to induce others to follow his excellent example.

The remarkable freedom from sulphur, together with the high excellence in other respects, of some of the coals of the South Yorkshire district, is gradually being appreciated in distant places. The Government have just now resolved to employ this coal in making ordnance, a communication having been sent to Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, by one of the Secretaries of State, requesting him to place himself in communication with the authorities at the Royal Arsenal, with a view to the selection of the sorts best suited for that purpose.

The position of the lead mining interest in Derbyshire is somewhat flat, if we may judge by the position of the share market, which has been exceedingly dull for the last month. Eyam shares are lower than for some time past, and are quoted at 36*l*., at which price sales have been effected. The Mill Dam Company have decided upon altering the site of the shaft, which will be commenced as soon as the tenders are let. The New Midland have got into some better work, and we hear very good accounts of the Robin Hood Mine, at Matlock. A new gin has just been placed on the Haslam Pipe Mine. A new mining company is being formed to work a mine at Roland, near Hassop, which promises well.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a tremendous boiler explosion occurred at Dean Engine, Lumb, by which three persons were killed, and many more were scalded and hurt by portions of the materials striking them. The boiler was hurled to a distance of between 40 and 50 yards from its bed. During the afternoon and the following day many hundreds visited the spot.

Another fully attended meeting of the miners and colliers at Earl Granville's pits has been held at Hanley, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Burne, his lordship's colliery agent. James Logan, who presided, said that when the deputation waited upon the agent, on Saturday, they were told that "the iron trade was in a very bad state, and that an advance of wages could not at present be granted." The Chairman urged "union;" and said, that while Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Ald. Copeland paid 4s. a day, Lord Granville, one of the largest coal proprietors in the country, only paid 3s. 6d., to which they had been reduced within the last four years from 5s. Another speaker stated that 260 of his lordship's men had in one night enrolled themselves in the Miners' Association. He complained of the long hours of labour, men being kept twelve hours in the pit; all other places in the district had shorter hours. The privilege of coal for themselves had been taken from them, because some of the young men sold it for drink, but at some places in the neighbourhood the men were allowed 18 cwts. of coal a month, while Lord Granville's men had to pay 10s. a ton for it at his own pits.—Another speaker said that, some time ago, when iron was 55s. a ton, wages were 4s. 6d. a day; now iron was 65s., and wages had dropped to 3s. 6d. He urged a united demand for an Eight-hours' Bill. A union committee was appointed, and the proceedings ended.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JUNE 10.—The Iron Trade is quiet. Some few of the leading houses have a fair supply of business, although scarcely any are fully employed, but generally there is considerable slackness. An impression appears to prevail amongst purchasers that lower rates will be accepted, but this seems improbable. The trade is now generally understood as being very far from profitable, and unless wages are again reduced, which in summer is hardly likely, the acceptance of lower rates than those at which iron can now be purchased does not seem probable.

The demand for Coal is necessarily small, the present hot weather greatly lessening domestic consumption, whilst there is a smaller demand for the iron-works, owing to the slackness of trade.

In the Hardware trades the same dullness prevails, but they have never suffered to anything like the extent that the iron trade has. Most of the makers are working short time; but in such cases the men always keep better time during the rest of the week, and the actual amount of goods made is not greatly less than last year.

The proposal of some of the north country colliers to levy a tax on coals at the pit's mouth, for the purpose of providing a fund for the relief of colliers suffering from sickness or distress, appears to exhibit an extraordinary ignorance of the simple principles of political economy. Such a plan of raising a fund for this purpose seems one of the worst that can be imagined. The cost of collection would be proportionately enormous, especially as the amount per ton must be very small, whilst the regulations necessary for its collection would greatly impede free action on the part of those working the collieries. Any such regulation would tend naturally and properly to reduce wages to the same extent, so that it would not ultimately benefit the colliers. And who is to manage this fund? Is the Government to appoint a body of officials to appropriate its proceeds, or are the Poor Law Guardians to dispense it? The proposition seems to encounter difficulties on every side. A far better plan would be—supposing that colliers do not possess sufficient moral resolution voluntarily to pay to a fund for this purpose, and sufficient intelligence to manage it—for legislative power to be given to employers to make a fixed stoppage from the men's wages, the men to elect a committee to examine the accounts, and to decide upon the principles on which the funds are to be dispensed. In Wales a regular sum is stopped at the principal works for the school money, and for the payment of a surgeon; in return for which the men can educate their children, and have medical attendance and medicine without further charge. A cordial union between men and masters to secure such results would be also advantageous in establishing another link between them.

The Working Men's College, in Wolverhampton, appears to be making steady progress. Out-door exercise, in the shape of cricket, now forms a feature of the institution. The geology and mining class is progressing, and had another field-day under the guidance of their teachers, Messrs. Thomson and Beckett, on Saturday last. The following interesting account of their explorations appeared in the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* on Wednesday, and bears marks of coming from the pen of one who is well acquainted with the geology of South Staffordshire:—

"The first point explored was the trial pit west of the great boundary fault of the South Staffordshire coal field, in the Green-lanes, Wolverhampton. It was explained that the whole of the strata sunk through were members or the Permian formation, so largely developed in the Russian district called Perm, and described by Sir Roderick Murchison. These beds (formerly associated with the Triassic group) occupy the highest part of the primary series, overlying the coal deposits. In the north of England large tracts of coal are being wrought at great depth, after passing through the Permian beds. On the eastern side of the South Staffordshire field, Lord Dartmouth's celebrated pits, near Christ Church, have been sunk through a thick capping of Permians. In the same district, also, Messrs. Davies discovered the thick coal at a depth of 375 yards, after passing through 300 yards of the Permian beds. On the east of the South Staffordshire field Messrs. Davies thus again found the thick coal near Bromley. At the Oak Farm, Kingswinford, Sir Stephen R. Glynne also sunk through the Permians, and a thin overlap of new red sandstone (at a spot selected by Mr. Beckett), and succeeded in meeting with the regular coal measures. In the Green-lanes pit the same result would probably have been arrived at if the trial had been persevered in. The rocks and marls belonging to the Permian era are peculiar and interesting, and the fossils of the period, as partly figured in the last volume published by the Palæontographical Society, are numerous and distinctive. It was suggested to the students that at some not very distant period Lord Ward might sink with little fear of success in the large Permian area at Baggeridge Woods. It would appear that, owing to the recently-established classification of the Triassic and Permian beds by the Government geologists, a body of gentlemen to whom the country is deeply indebted, speculations as to the direction and extent of coal measures beneath those deposits are assuming a tangible shape: and we find that Mr. Beckett is preparing an elaborate report on the probable existence of coal beds and their depth in the Birkenhead peninsula, and even within hail of the port of Liverpool—a tempting, though dangerous, question except in scientific hands.

"Leaving the Permians, the mining class, by the kind permission of the proprietors, proceeded to examine the Parkfields open work, a spot brought into celebrity by the Wolverhampton geologists some years ago, when its extraordinary fossil forest was visited by all the leading *savans* of Europe. By some great convulsion of nature the bottom coal of South Staffordshire (which is 4 yards in thickness) is thrown up so near to the surface that it answers the purposes of the proprietors of the colliery to remove the superincumbent strata, and win the coal by what is termed 'open work.' Truly a wonderful appearance is presented. A vast chasm, acres in extent, but gradually being re-filled by the many-coloured vomitings of the adjoining furnaces—(the 'pig litter' as a young *gamin* facetiously termed it)—is exposed to view. Rubbish or 'gob stuff' is also thrown into the centre and parts worked out. On the south the operations are bounded by the great Bradley fault, or southern downthrow, a disturbance which extends from one side of the South Staffordshire coal fields to the other, and in this particular spot brings into approximate juxtaposition on the two sides of the fault the clay and bottom coal. On the east and west sides of the open work the coal measures are well developed; and the visitor has ample opportunities of observing the method of working the coal seam, and also of studying the superposition and mineral characters of the associate beds of ironstone (ten or twelve in number), slate, and rock. The peculiar effect produced by faults is also clearly observable, as well as the interesting and abundant fossil remains, chiefly representing coal-forming plants. When first scientifically noticed a somewhat large area of coal was exposed, and upwards of 80 fossil trees were found, whose anthraxeous remains evidently occupied undisturbed possession of their place of growth. On the occasion of the present visit one tree only was found—venerable consumer of carbon! This specimen was carefully dissected, and afforded so rich a harvest of peculiar mineral structure and other points of peculiarity, that the students on bearing off the *spolia* fully expected to be passed over the weighing machine."

It is to be hoped that this important section of the College will attract increasing attention, and will ultimately lead to the establishment of a Mining School in Staffordshire. Few districts probably present so great an absence of scientific knowledge in those directing a branch of industry of such extent and importance as mining is in Staffordshire.

At Burslem Police Court, on Tuesday, Timothy Sherratt was charged with neglecting one of the rules under the Coal Mine Inspection Act, inasmuch as he, being a charter-master or butty collier, at the Trubshaw Colliery, did neglect to descend the pit one hour before the men went to their work in the morning and examine it, in order to ascertain whether it was free from fire-damp and properly ventilated. Mr. Sutton took several objections, upon which he asked for a case in order to take the opinion of counsel, but which the Magistrates refused, after overruling his objections—that it was necessary to have had notice of the written document respecting the rules before the rules could be proved; that the complainant was bound to have proved that he had delivered a copy of the rules to the defendant; and, lastly, that the defendant's liability was not proved. Fined 40s. and costs, and in default two months' imprisonment.—William Shenstone was also fined for similar neglect at the same colliery.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

JUNE 10.—The Iron trade in South Durham shows decided symptoms of improvement, and a corresponding improvement in the demand for coal and coke naturally follows. The progress towards a really active state is certainly slow, but appears to be decided. The prices of coke are expected to be firmer.

The excitement respecting the North British and Border Counties Railway scheme continues unabated. Petitions in favour of the recommittal of the bills have been adopted by each of the Corporations of Newcastle, Gateshead, and Tynemouth. And in the discussions on the subject strong expressions have been used in favour of the last railway, and its uses as a commercial feeder to the district were highly spoken of by many of the leading commercial and manufacturing men in the north.

The contest between the Durham and Cleveland and Stockton and Darlington Railways is expected to be brought to a close this week. The object of both those lines is to effect a direct communication between the Cleveland iron ore district and the coal districts of Durham. The former proposing to cross the Tees by a ferry below Middlesboro', and the latter propose to cross the same river by means of a bridge below Stockton. Both these lines have met with much opposition, and this can scarcely excite much surprise, for although the object proposed is good, and highly to be commended, yet the crossing of the Tees appears to us to be a stumbling block almost sufficient to mar the prospects of both schemes. The line proposed by the Stockton and Darlington Company appears to be the best adapted for the purpose; but the bridge they propose to throw over the Tees would be a serious obstruction to shipping.

By a telegram received it appears that the preamble is proved for a part of each railway, and it is decided that there is to be no bridge or ferry.

Yesterday was an important day for the unfortunate shareholders in the District Bank, as the call made upon them was to be paid on that day. The liquidators were busy the whole day in receiving propositions and settling calls. It has not been officially stated how much money was paid in. Of course many of them will not be able to pay 1-20th of those calls, and the sums to be paid by some of the largest shareholders would ruin many of our largest landed aristocracy. The only hope that appears open to them of getting relief is the Derwent Iron-works. The scheme on foot for transferring those important works to them has received much support, and it is expected to be carried into effect in some way. If the iron trade continue to improve, which may reasonable be expected, there can be little doubt that those works may be so carried on as to become a profitable business, and ultimately, by this means, they may be able to realise some part of the calls now paid by them.

Jarrow is becoming celebrated for iron shipbuilding, marine engine building, &c. Two large vessels are building there at present, intended to trade with passengers and goods between Bremen and New York. One of the magnificent vessels is to be launched on Saturday next; her length is 324 ft., and burden upwards of 3000 tons; nominal horse-power of engines 700. Two blast furnaces were got into operation, it will be recollected, a short time ago, and it is expected that two others will be in blast very shortly; they are said to be the largest in England.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JUNE 10.—Trade has undergone no alteration since our report last week. For railway iron the demand continues with tolerable steadiness; and for pig there is also a fair sale at the rates now generally current. The Coal Trade is firm, and many vessels are now waiting in the various docks for cargoes. This partially-restored activity has had the effect of causing firms to proceed in the improvements which have so long been stopped. At Rhymney, for instance, several important alterations are being carried out. A new forge and mill are advancing towards completion, which, with a powerful steam-engine, and several pairs of rolls, will add 30 or 40 furnaces to the works. Improvements are also being effected in the coking and smelting yards, by which the yield of coke and pig will be greatly increased.

Two important inquests have been held since we last wrote; one on the sufferers by the recent explosion in a pit belonging to the Machen Colliery Company. It will, perhaps, be recollected, from the particulars we recently presented, that four men were killed on that occasion. The enquiry took place before Mr. W. H. Brewer, coroner, and Mr. Herbert Mackworth, Government Inspector. Thomas Waters, a youth, deposed that he went into the pit on the morning of the accident with three others, one of whom was carrying a naked candle, and the others safety-lamps. The candle was subsequently put out, and all four went to "fan the gas out of the pit," when the explosion took place. The witness could not say who fired the gas, and he declared that no candles were stuck against the side of the level. He further stated that the gas had been so bad in the pit a week previously that they were unable to work, and on the morning in question they went down hoping to fan in out, so as to begin their labours again.

Stephen Crook, the principal fireman, deposed that on the night preceding the accident he had examined every man's place, and marked such as were safe with a piece of chalk. He found some gas in the last top hole, and put up two danger marks, about 10 yards apart. He also found a small blower of gas in the end of the level after he had put the marks up. He went into the other men's places, and all through the works. No gas was found anywhere else. It was half-past six when witness came out, and the men were waiting at the top to come in; some of them asked if their places were safe. Witness told them, yes. He waited about ten minutes for Wm. George, the other fireman, to come, and none of the men had then gone in. He told George the state of the works, and told him he had better get in as fast as he could to that place—that there was gas at the tophole, but with that exception all was safe. George then took his lamp, and went away as fast as possible; as far as witness knew, he went on before any of the men, and then took his lamp out of the lamp-house. Witness had been home nearly an hour before he heard of the accident. The Government Inspector put a few questions, from which it was elicited that the rules of the colliery were not observed with the strictness they should have been. From evidence given by other witnesses, it appeared probable that the gas had become fired through a ring of one of the safety-lamps coming off, thus permitting the explosive air to have access to the light. No other explanation being offered, the jury return a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Another inquest has been held on the twelve men who were instantaneously killed in the Bryndu Colliery, near Pyle, Glamorganshire, as mentioned last week. Mr. T. Evans, Government Inspector for the district, Mr. Brough, Inspector for Staffordshire, and Mr. Ford, one of the proprietors of the colliery, were present at the enquiry. Benjamin Daniel, manager of the pit, stated that it was 65 yards deep, and was worked by an engine with ropes. The accident took place in the 9-foot seam, and the spot in which the men were killed was about half a mile off the bottom of the main shaft. The pit is ventilated by Struvé's ventilator, and about 12,000 cubic feet of air were constantly sent through the workings. The care of the blasting was in the hands of Jenkin Lewis, an experienced collier; and, on the morning of May 27, the first blast caused the explosion. No naked candles were permitted in the pit, and the rules were rigorously enforced. The witness expressed an opinion that the accident was either owing to the trap-doors being kept closed, by which means the air was prevented from going to the face of the heading, or to the fireman applying his open lamp for the purpose of blasting. The ventilator is kept working night and day, but the coal is so hard that the process of blasting is indispensable.

Two explosions had previously occurred in the same pit—one causing the death of five, and the other of four men. Mr. Brough here stated that blasting could be avoided very well, although the working expenses would be increased. Morgan Jenkin, the overman, proved that he examined the colliery before the accident, and found everything apparently safe. The air was circulating as usual. The pit was examined twice every day—once by the overman and once by his deputy. Witnesses were examined who found the twelve bodies, and who deposed that ten safety-lamps were found locked, and two open. William Morgan, colliery manager for the Messrs. Vivian, said he inspected the colliery the day after the explosion, and found between 11,000 and 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute going in, and about 8500 coming off. He considered that 5000 feet would have been sufficient. Other evidence of a similar tendency having been given, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

CARDIFF, JUNE 9.—After sending my last report to you respecting the iron mine near Llantrissant Railway Station, I was informed of certain remains in the district, which prove beyond doubt that iron has been made there. My attention was first directed to a place called New Mill, where, by the side of a small river, near the South Wales Railway, I found large quantities of charcoal iron cinder. I was afterwards taken to a farm-house near Mr. Vaughan's iron mines: there I also found a large quantity of cinder, of fine quality. My conductor thence proceeded to the remains of an old furnace upon land belonging to Lord Talbot, situate a very little distance from Lanlay House to the north-east, between the Ely River and the farmhouse upon his lordship's estate. I mention these discoveries in order to call the attention of those who feel interested in the iron trade, and in this district in particular, as I believe at no distant period this beautiful valley will become one of the most important iron-producing and manufacturing places. There is plenty of water, coal mines, iron mines, and limestone. It has the South Wales Railway, the Ely River, and Ely Railway (just starting), which joins the South Wales near Llantrissant Station, and passing near the new coal pit, upon Mr. Vaughan's property. I am told also that immense beds of blackband have been found on the hills near the Ely Railway, but on this I will report as soon as I have seen it. If it be so, it will be a very fine mixture for the iron mines at this place, which being but about eleven miles from Cardiff (the Liverpool of Wales), with all the advantages before reported, together with those I now mention, is without a parallel in this country. Gentlemen interested in works will do well to see for themselves before it be too late. I am told that a banker from Devizes, who is connected with the iron smelting company just formed there, has taken an interest in mines with a party in this locality, and, had it not been for a sad event, over which man has no control, one of the largest and wealthiest firms in Monmouthshire would have added a quantity of these mines to their establishment, of course with a view of reducing the cost of producing iron. There is a great peculiarity in the coal mines of this district. I was told by my old mining friend, who has been engaged in these coal mines, that they are free from fire-damp, consequently less dangerous and much less expensive; the ash of some of the best coke-making coal is quite white, consequently free from pyrites, and most desirable for ironmaking, for which purpose this district is so peculiarly adapted, and destined shortly to become famous.

AUTOGRAPHIC TELEGRAPH.—At the Sardinian Exhibition there is a novelty which attracts much attention—the model of the autographic telegraph, an invention of Signor Bonelli, the director of Sardinian telegraphs. In a small machine that stands on one side of the room you insert a slip of prepared paper, which looks as if it were silvered, and on which you have written a sentence. This machine communicates by an electric wire with another machine of similar appearance at the other end of the room. Between two small rollers of the latter machine you insert a slip of yellow paper, which passes through the rollers, receiving in its passage a green stripe down its centre, on which appears, in black, the exact *fac simile* of the writing on the paper put in at the other end. The transmission is only across a room, but it is presumable, and the inventor assures us that it might be made with equal ease and correctness across a continent or under an ocean, the wires once laid down. The marvel is effected by a combination of chemistry and electricity. Should no practical objections be found to the adoption of the system, this will be, as far as correctness goes, the very perfection of telegraphic transmission.

STATE OF THE BARNSLEY COAL DISTRICT.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The fine weather we have had during the week has caused a falling off in the demand for coal at most of the collieries in this locality.

On Monday, Matthew Littlewood was brought before the Barnsley Magistrates charged with killing and slaying Matthew Jagger, by neglecting his duty as fire-trier in the Wombwell Main Colliery, where the explosion of fire-damp took place on May 4, by which deceased was so much injured as to cause his death. Littlewood had been previously committed for trial, on charge of manslaughter, under the coroner's warrant. Mr. Roberts, solicitor, Manchester, appeared for the accused. He applied for the prisoner to be admitted to bail, which the Bench refused. Mr. Taylor, in doing so, said—"We shall not admit him to bail, the offence is of such a serious character that we cannot admit him to bail." On Monday a large meeting of the members of the Colliers' Friendly Society was held at the house of Mr. Henry Carter, the Old White Bear Inn, Shamble-street, Barnsley, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grievances of which the colliers employed at the colliery of Messrs. Thorpe, North Gawber, complain. On Monday, May 31, these men made an application to Mr. John Sutcliff, the manager, for an advance of 10 per cent. upon their wages, which are the same as paid at all the neighbouring collieries. Mr. Sutcliff refused to give any advance on their wages. The men then gave up work, and now applied to be supported from the funds of the society. After much discussion, it was resolved,—That the colliers employed at the North Gawber Colliery having struck for an advance of 10 per cent. upon their present rate of wages, it is the opinion of this meeting that they are not justifiable in so doing, and that, under the present circumstances, this meeting considers that, in justice to members of the Colliers' Friendly Society, they must refuse to give any assistance from the funds of this society to enable those on strike to stand out; and that this meeting earnestly advise those men to return to work on Tuesday morning. We are informed that Mr. Richard Thorpe, the managing proprietor of the above colliery, a gentleman on whose veracity all who known him can, with the greatest confidence depend, made it known to the men on strike that unless they resumed their work on Tuesday morning he should not let the pit work any more for the next 12 months. From these combined causes the men recommenced work on Tuesday.

A deputation of colliers was sent from the same meeting to wait upon Mr. Minto, the manager of the Oaks Colliery, with a view of arranging the dispute so unhappily existing between him and the colliers employed under him. The statement of the deputation on their return to the meeting was such that it caused the meeting to pass a resolution to the following effect:—"That a deputation from this meeting having this day had an interview with Mr. Minto, the manager of the Oaks Colliery, with a view of effecting a reconciliation between him and the colliers now on strike, at which Mr. Minto expressed himself to the effect that he is determined to reduce the wages of the colliers under him 15 per cent., this meeting, therefore, declare the Oaks colliers to be now on strike, and that they are now entitled to receive the usual benefit from the funds of the Colliers' Friendly Society as is allowed in all strikes. And that this meeting will use every means they possess to protect the men on strike, so long as they do not break the law of the land." We are informed that many of the men who have been working at the Oaks Colliery since the strike, which, at the first, took place without the sanction of the society, have given up work; so many have done so that the police who guard them to and from their work have been sent to inform them that unless they return to work and give the usual month's notice, if they wish to leave their employment, they will be taken before the magistrates for neglect of work. This has caused some of them to resume work.

On Monday an accident occurred at Messrs Day and Twibbell's Colliery, Barnsley, by which a young man named Charles Cawthorne was so much injured by a fall of coals that very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of May:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	260	88,537	Scotch	3	755
Seaham	107	26,031	Welsh	56	14,707
Sunderland	174	64,772	Yorkshire, &c.	26	1,728
Middlesbro'	13	2,644	Small	4	770
Hartlepool & West Hart.	192	56,578	Culm and cinders	6	829
Blyth	13	3,029			
Total				804	260,269
Total imported in May, 1857					230,289

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Imported from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1858	Ships	4,203	1,304,801 tons.
Imported from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1857	"	4,236	1,274,116 "
Decrease of ships and increase of tons in present year		33	30,685

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of May:—

Railways.	Tons cwts.	Railways.	Tons cwts.
Great Northern	52,049 12	Great Western	5,531 0
London and North Western	47,538 7	London, Brighton, & S. Coast.	104 0
Eastern Counties	7,174 8		
Total by railway in May, 1858			110,597 7
Coals by railway in May, 1857			116,639 17
Coals by canal in May, 1857			3,162 15

Comparative Statement of 1857 and 1858.

Coals by railway from January 1 to May 31, 1857	542,253 7
Coals by railway from January 1 to May 31, 1858	522,567 2
Decrease in the year 1858—railways	19,686 5
Coals by canal from January 1 to May 31, 1857	12,264 15
Coals by canal from January 1 to May 31, 1858	9,872 10
Decrease in the year 1858—canals	2,392 5

An account of the number of vessels and quantity of coal and coke sent to London and other ports in the United Kingdom, from the under-mentioned places, in May, 1858:—

Port.	Ships.	Tons coals.	Tons coke.	
Newcastle	922	171,250	1470	
Shields	12	1,157	—	
Ditto, April	10	1,832	—	
Blyth	81	11,739	—	
Amble	9	989	—	
Sunderland	597	126,238	106	
Seaham	—	56,645	—	
Hartlepool	516	104,402	96	
Stockton	5	912	—	
Middlesbro'	124	15,356	115	
Hull	6	611	—	
Goole	107	7,412	—	
Grimsby	6	631	—	
Swansea	220	18,909	10 ck. 4748 cm.	
Cardiff	470	54,318	858	
Llanelly	132	19,247	—	
Newport	478	46,967	10	
Pembray	93	7,905	—	
Troon	—	15,480	—	
Ardrossan	—	3,500	—	
Ayr	85	8,253	—	
Irvine	—	3,053	—	
Alloa	14	1,311	—	
Borrowstoness	64	5,968	—	
Inverkeithing	13	836	—	
Maryport	225	26,767	115	
Whitehaven	163	11,861	83 culm.	
Penclawdd	11	1,098	—	
Charlestown	45	4,749	—	
St. David's	10	706	—	

—*Browne's Export List.*

THE WEST YORKSHIRE COAL TRADE—STRIKES AND WAGES.—The coal trade continues dull; fresh orders are scarce, and coal, particularly the best qualities, is plentiful at most of the collieries. Prices run low and competition is keen. The strikes, which commenced nine weeks since, continue. The men, who are well supported, seem determined not to give in, although their places are being fast filled up with fresh hands. Fully one-half of the usual quantity of coal is now got daily at the different pits where the men have struck. It was resolved to stop three more collieries belonging to one owner, and the usual fortnight's notice to leave was given, but the men are now doubtful about having the promised support sent from the Barnsley district. It is, therefore, uncertain whether they will "throw down" or not when the notice has expired. As some exaggerated statements have been published relative to the earnings of colliers, the amount of the recent reduction in their wages, and the absence of a proportionate reduction in the price of coal, we have made enquiries at the principal collieries in this locality for information, which will enable us to furnish a correct account of those matters. As taken from the colliery books, it appears that the average earnings of colliers employed in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, before Sept., 1853, were from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per day, of from eight to ten hours. An advance was made at that time of 6d. per day, or from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day. At the beginning of Jan., 1854, a further advance of 6d. was made. The average earnings were then from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per day, which rate has been paid up to the late alteration, when the advance of Jan., 1854, was taken off. The above rate of wages and alterations are the same in the Leeds district. With respect to the prices of coal, the following are the quotations from the lists of those pits situated in the neighbourhood of Wakefield:—The best house coal for the home trade is divided into three sorts—firsts, seconds, and thirds; the only difference being in point of "size," the quality of each sort being precisely the same:—

August 1, 1853	per ton 6s. 8d.	5s.10d.	5s. 2d.
September 1, 1853	7 6	6 8	5 10
December 1, 1853	8 4	7 6	6 8
January 9, 1854	8 9	7 11	7 1
May 1, 1854	8 4	7 6	6 8
January 1, 1856	7 6	6 8	5 5

From this statement it will be seen that coal has been reduced in a larger proportion than wages.—*Manchester Guardian.*

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—COMMITTAL OF THE FIRE TRIER.—At Barnsley Court House, Matthew Littlewood, fire trier at the Wombwell Main Colliery, was charged with having feloniously killed one Matthew Jagger, at the above colliery, on May 4. The evidence of Benjamin Sellars, mineral surveyor; Dr. Smith, Barnsley; J. Bland, Upper Haugh, clerk to Mr. Sellars; James Taylor, fire trier; James Hargreaves, fire trier; William Langton, lamp cleaner; Charles Oxley, mechanic; William Uttley, underground steward, and Superintendent Burke, which was similar to that at the inquest having been taken, the magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes

ASSAYING COALS BY THE BLOW-PIPE.

It is much to be regretted that English miners should so long continue to work in comparative ignorance of the substances they may be working, from the want of a knowledge of the use of that invaluable little instrument —the blow-pipe. In Germany it had long been in use to distinguish various mineral and chemical products from one another, and also to ascertain their general composition, when Edward Harkort, of Freiberg, first applied it to the quantitative investigation of certain silver ores and furnace products. Plattner subsequently extended its application to the assaying of various metallic substances; but it remained for Prof. Chapman, of University College, Toronto, to employ the blow-pipe to the practical examination of coal. He embodies the result of his investigations in a paper communicated to the *Philosophical Magazine* for the present month. All varieties or coal may, for practical purposes, be arranged into anthracites, anthracitic or dry coals, caking or fat coals, cannel or gas coals, and brown coals or lignites. These varieties pass by almost insensible transitions into one another. Thus, the cannel coals are related to the lignites by the different kinds of jet; between the caking and the cannel coals there are also various links, whilst the anthracite or dry coals, on the other hand —passing by excess of bitumen into the caking coals, and by a diminution of bituminous matter into the anthracites—serve to connect the first and third divisions.

The true anthracites possess a sub-metallic lustre, a degree of hardness varying from 3·0 to 3·25, and a specific gravity of at least 1·33. The normal anthracites exhibit also a black or greyish black streak, and all are good conductors of electricity. Deducting ash and moisture, true anthracites present as a mean—carbon, 92½; hydrogen, 3½; oxygen (with trace of nitrogen), 4. All yield an amount of coke equal to, or exceeding, 89 per cent. The coke is frequently pulverulent, never agglutinated. The comportment of anthracite before the blow-pipe is, *per se*, the assay quickly loses its metallic brilliancy. After continued ignition, small white specks of ash appear on its edges. In borax it dissolves very slowly, with constant escape of bubbles. It is not attacked by salt of phosphorus; the assay works to the top of the bead, and slowly burns aways. In carbonate of soda it effervesces, scintilates, and turns rapidly in the bead, and the soda is gradually absorbed. In the bulb tube a little water is always given off.

Anthracitic coals are often confounded with the true anthracites, into which, indeed, they gradually merge. Many of the so-called Welsh anthracites belong strictly to the division of anthracitic coal rather than to that of true anthracites. Normally the anthracitic coals differ from the true anthracites, in being non-conductors of electricity, in burning more easily, and with a very evident yellow flame, in yielding a small quantity of bituminous matter when heated in a tube closed at one end, and in furnishing an amount of coke below 80 per cent. The coke is also in general more or less agglutinated, although it never presents the fused mammilated appearance of that obtained from caking coal. The mean composition, ash and moisture deducted, may be represented as—carbon, 89½; hydrogen, 5; oxygen (with trace of nitrogen), 5½; or carbon, 89; hydrogen, 5; oxygen (with trace of nitrogen), 6.

Caking coals, or, as they are often termed technically, "fat coals," constitute the type-series of the coals properly so called. All yield a fused and mammilated coke, varying in amount from 65 to 70 per cent.; specific gravity, 1·27 to 1·32. It is commonly mixed with thin layers of strongly soiling "mineral charcoal," or fibrous anthracite. The mean composition, ash and moisture excluded, is—carbon, 87·9; hydrogen, 5·1; oxygen (with nitrogen), 7·0.

Cannel or gas coals, at least in normal specimens, do not fuse or cake in the fire. They give off a large amount of volatile matter, frequently more than half their weight; hence their popular name of "gas coals." They soil very slightly, or not at all. The coke obtained from them is sometimes fritted, and partially agglutinated, but never fused into globular, mammillated masses, like that obtained from caking coals. It varies in amount from 30 to 60, or, in typical specimens, from 55 to 58 per cent. The mean composition, normal cannel, is—carbon, 80 to 85; hydrogen, 5·5; oxygen (with nitrogen), 9 to 12·5.

Lignites, or brown coals, of tertiary age, differ greatly from one another in external aspect. Some of the so-called jets passing into the cannel coals are black, lustrous, and non-soiling, whilst other varieties are brown, and of a ligniform or stratified structure, or, otherwise, earthy and loosely coherent. All, however, are partially soluble in caustic potash, communicating to it a dark brown colour. The coke, usually of a dull charcoal-like aspect, or in sharp edged fragments, retaining their original form, varies from 25 to 50 per cent. Its separate fragments are rarely agglutinated. The mean composition of lignite may be represented by—carbon, 67 to 75; hydrogen, 5; oxygen (with nitrogen), 20 to 30.

All these different kinds of coal enumerated above contain a variable amount of moisture, and of inorganic matter or ash. The moisture rarely exceeds 3 or 4 per cent., although in some samples of coal it is as high as 6 or 7, and even reaches 15 or 20 per cent. in certain lignites. The amount of ash is also necessarily variable, the extremes being under 2 per cent. in good coals, and in bad samples even 15 or 20 per cent. The ash may be either argillaceous, argillo-ferruginous, calcareous, or calcareo-ferruginous. The ferruginous are always more or less red, or tawny in colour, from the presence of sesquioxide of iron derived from the iron pyrites. If much pyrites be present, the coal is not available for furnace operations, gas making, engine use, &c., owing to the injurious effect of the disengaged sulphur. Calcareous ashes are more common in secondary and tertiary coals than in the palæozoic age. Prof. Chapman then describes the instruments and appliances employed. They consist of an ordinary flat-wicked lamp, two platinum capsules as thin as they can be obtained, one about ½ inch in diameter, provided with a small ear or handle, and the other of somewhat smaller dimensions, and without the ear. The smaller capsule reversed fits into the larger one, the two then constituting a closed vessel. A small crucible, with a lid, a pair of steel tongs, and a balance are likewise used.

In the examination of coals it is necessary to estimate the water, or hygrometric moisture, present in the coal, to estimate and examine the coke yielded by the coal, to estimate and examine the ash or inorganic matters present in the coal, and to estimate the sulphur chiefly contained in the coal as iron pyrites. To these might be added the determination of the heating powers of coal; but this operation, at all times one of more or less uncertainty, cannot be performed by the blow-pipe in a satisfactory manner; but the relative heating power may generally be estimated with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes by a comparison of the amount of coke, ash, and moisture. The estimation of moisture is one of extreme simplicity; some slight care, however, is required to prevent other volatile matters from being driven off during the expulsion of the hygrometric moisture. In the estimation of coke the small crucible is employed. The weighing is performed in the crucible itself. The crucible, with its cover on, is brought gradually before the blow-pipe to a red heat. The escaping gases will take fire, and burn for a few seconds on the outside of the vessel, and a small amount of carbonaceous matter may be deposited upon the cover. This, however, rapidly burns off on the heat being continued; and as soon as it disappears the crucible is withdrawn, cooled quickly, and weighed with the cover on. To estimate the ash the coal must be reduced to a course powder and the weight ascertained by weighing in the capsule in which the experiment is to be performed, and a strong heat applied. The nature of the ash is determined in the usual way, and the sulphur is determined by the same test as is applied to detect the sulphate of lime in the ash.

IRON-MAKING IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—Haltwhistle iron blast furnace, situate on the bank of South Tyne, near the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, was first blown in some eighteen months ago, when every effort to smelt with economy and success terminated in a signal failure. Notwithstanding this discomfiture, the spirited Haltwhistle Iron Company procured the temporary service of Mr. Benjamin Davis, from North Wales, to blow in the furnace, and put it into working order, and a very successful result has been achieved. Owing to the previous failure by his predecessor, when Mr. Davis announced the time when he should have the first cast of iron out of the furnace, much doubt existed among the populace of the vicinity, "and the hour was looked forward to," says the *Carlisle Patriot*, "by the inhabitants of the town with considerable anxiety and some misgivings, as to the results." No sooner was the first cast of iron run into the moulds of the pig-beds, than the numerous gentlemen present gave three hearty cheers, which was followed by a regular cannonading, kept up to a late hour, in honour of the occasion. Iron of first quality is produced. Coal, limestone, and ironstone, are produced in abundance from Haltwhistle Fell, and any amount of brown hematite is obtainable from Alston Moor at a very cheap rate. And it has been found from recent explorations that immense beds of ironstone of first-rate quality engird nearly every hill, and flank most of the hilly range in this district. It is reported from good authority that blackband in a fine thick stratum crosses in Knaresdale, only a short distance from the railway, and has been traced for miles. Plenty of good ironstone is also found in the Barbaugh estate, belonging to Mr. Robert Wallis, and there is an extensive coal field, unbroken up, in Coanwood and Ash Holm.

COAL IN FRANCE.—Marshal Castellane, in 1847, purchased an old coal mine, the working of which dates from 1758. It is situate at Plessis, and it now turns out that a magnificent stratum of real Newcastle black diamond exists 24 metres below surface, sufficient to supply the South of France. If true, this is of the highest importance.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—WM. SMITH, Salisbury-street, Adelphi: Steam ploughs.—C. D. ARCHIBALD, Russland-hall, Lancaster: Treating air and gases, and applying the same for purposes of motive force.—R. B. GOLDSWORTHY, Manchester: Grinding emery and other materials.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Marine engines, and in mode of mounting paddle-wheels.—R. A. BROOMAN, Fleet-street: Purifying sulphuret of carbon.—G. F. MUNTZ, Birmingham: Yellow metal sheathing.—A. P. PRICE, Margate: Treatment and smelting of certain argentiferous or silver ores.—I. BAGGS, Doddington-grove, Kennington: Electric telegraphs, and in apparatus employed therewith, parts of which are applicable to other electrical purposes.—C. CUIT, A. GODEFREY, Paris: Railway breaks.—M. HENRY, Fleet-street: Dyeing, preparing for dyeing, and applying certain of the resulting products for obtaining pulp for paper and pasteboard, and the manufacture of blacking.—J. LANG, Calder-vale, Garstang: Signalling on railways.—J. MANNHARDT, Munich, Manufacturing peat for fuel, and forcing fluids out of said turf, peat, or similar substances.—C. WHEATSTONE, Hammersmith: Electric telegraphs, and in apparatus connected therewith.—J. LEUDEKE, Chipping Norton, Oxford: Motive power engine.

BOILERS AND FURNACES.—Mr. Peter Brotherhood, Chippenham, Wilts, proposes the use of a perforated plate in place of the ordinary fire-bars. The fire burns downwards, the draught being made to descend through the perforations and thence up the chimney. It effectually prevents smoke.

ROTARY PUMP MACHINERY.—Mr. Amos, the Grove, Southwark, proposes to render the artificial foundation, constructed for the setting-up of rotary pumps, available for carrying the weight of the engines employed for driving the same. He mounts one or a pair of engines upon the sides of the vertical pump case, which may be reversed, or otherwise shaped, to afford a good bearing to the cylinders. The piston-rods of these engines he connects to a horizontal crank shaft, which carries a bevil wheel in gear, with a pinion on the upright spindle of the pump; and the valves of these engines he drives as usual by eccentrics on the crank shaft. He is thus enabled to save the expense of providing a separate foundation for the engines, which is of considerable importance when the pumping machinery is to be erected on marshy ground.

METALLIC COMPOUND.—Mr. Wm. Sharman, Sheffield, proposes to manufacture ornamental articles of a compound of from 35 to 90 per cent. of the finest foreign zinc with from 10 to 65 per cent. of fine tin. The zinc is first melted, and the tin gradually added; the whole being thoroughly fused is stirred with a stick, the alloy rolled as zinc, and afterwards annealed.

STEAM HAMMERS.—Some improvements in the arrangement of the parts of steam-hammers, and to the mode of actuating the hammer, has been provisionally specified by Mrs. E. McDowall, Johnstone, North Britain, the invention of her late husband. The stationary parts of the machine consist of a rectangular cast-iron base, which supports a column or pillar; to the upper part of this column is bolted a plummer block, which carries a segmentally ended levir, or a beam somewhat similar to the beam of the early pumping-engines, and in like manner vibrating on a central axis. The beam projects over the front part of the base, and in a vertical line below it is a grooved plate, which forms the guide for the hammer block to work in; the guide plate is fixed to a frame which projects from the front part of the fixed column or standard. Below the inner end of the segmentally ended lever or beam, and in a vertical line therewith to one side of the central column, is fitted a steam-cylinder, which is bolted to the base of the machine. The cylinder is made single-acting, and the induction and eduction ports are made in the upper part of the cylinder above the piston. The hammer block is attached by a broad strap, or by a chain, or other suitable flexible connection, to an eye at the outer end of the overhead lever, and a strap or chain is passed over the opposite or inner curved end of the vibrating beam, and the lower end of this strap or chain is attached to the piston-rod. Below the hammer block, and on the side opposite to that on which the steam-cylinder stands, is fixed an anvil, similar to those ordinarily used for steam-hammers. The admission of the steam into the cylinder is controlled by a hand lever, and the valve of the exhaust pipe by a wheel or other suitable arrangement, to enable the attendant to regulate the emission of the steam. The hammer block is raised by admitting the steam to the cylinder upon the upper side of the piston, which is thereby forced downwards, and carries with it the belt or chain which is attached to the segmentally ended lever connected to the hammer block. The hammer descends by its own gravity, the force of the blow being regulated by the velocity with which the steam is allowed to escape from the cylinder, the emission of the steam being under the control of the attendant who has charge of the wheel or other arrangement by means of which the exhaust valve is regulated. The induction port is made of sufficient area to allow of the steam escaping suddenly from the cylinder when the whole force of the hammer block is required; on the contrary, by checking the escape of the steam from the cylinder, the blow may be modified according to the nature of the work to be forged.

PUMPS.—Mr. N. Matthews, Lodworth, near Barnsley, provisionally specified a double-acting pump, whereby without working barrel and bucket he lifts double the amount of water that could be lifted by a pump of the ordinary construction. This pump is in fact a high-pressure engine employed to pumping, the piston and piston-rod being used as the pump bucket and bucket rod.

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. P. B. Kyishogloo, Constantinople, has patented a method of obtaining motive power, which consists in an arrangement of levers operated by two or more men, the levers acting upon water in closed vessels, compress air, and set the machine in motion.

MARINE OR CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES.—Some improvements in marine or condensing steam-engines have been provisionally specified by Mr. Fontainemoreau, and consist of an improved air-pump, of a mode of economising waste steam, of usefully employing the waste water of the condenser, and of a syphon exhaust bilge-pump. The improved air-pump is made double, each pump having a double action. The two pumps receive a special function by the following arrangement:—Two valves in the pump, which have a double action, communicate with the lower part of the condenser; the second pump communicates with the condenser by openings placed above the jet of condensing water. The first pump will exhaust all the water of the condenser, whilst the second will only eject air. At each extremity of the two air-pump cylinders is a space filled with water, which never descends below a certain level. The first pump draws all the condensed water with about a fourth of air, and forces these products into a cistern. At the bottom of each pump are placed receivers for collecting the impurities contained in the water, which impurities may be removed by purge-cocks. The two pumps are worked by a separate steam-cylinder and piston, the rod of which is connected to the two pistons of the air-pumps. A feed-pump is placed on each side of the water and air-pump; it is put in action by the piston-rod, which works the air-pump. This feed-pump receives a supply of water either from the condenser or from the air-pump containing water. The waste steam is economised by using a pipe communicating direct between the boilers and the condenser. When the steam is blown off it enters the condenser, and becomes condensed. The condensed water of the first air-pump is forced by the latter into a cistern, placed in a suitable position, so as to allow the condensed waste water to run through a pipe provided with a stop-cock in a continuous stream, in a direction parallel to the keel, and opposite the track of the ship, so as to obtain a current of reaction, as in a turbine. An exhaust-pump, for removing the bilge water of the ship when required, communicates by a syphon with the first air-pump. At the lower part of the cylinder of the syphon-pump is a pipe, which is made to enter the hold of the ship, for drawing off the bilge water which accesses from the cylinder by another pipe. In the interior of this syphon-pump is placed a float, or piston, without a rod, and of a determined weight, to force by its weight, and by pressure from the air-pump, the bilge water contained in the cylinder out of the escape-pipe.

PURIFICATION OF GAS.—Mr. R. Laming, Hayward's Heath, has patented some modifications in his invention previously secured for purifying gas. The impure gas is brought in a thin stratum in contact with the purifying liquid, and thus freed from its impurities.

MARINE STEAM-ENGINES.—A new arrangement of the parts of marine steam-engines in order to work the piston of the air-pumps, and feed, or cold water, or bilge-pumps, by means of levers connected to and worked by links upon a cross-head on the head of the piston-rod. The cylinders are inclined, and to the cross-head are connected two links, a lever is connected to each link, and each lever is keyed or otherwise united to a rocking-shaft. From the under part of one end of this shaft another lever descends and is connected to the head of the piston-rod of the air-pump. The rocking-shaft carries two other levers which work the feed pumps, or cold-water, or bilge pumps as required.

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. Joeph Sloper, Oxford-street, proposes the use of a series of arms, or of a vertical framework provided with sails or vanes, connected to a central main shaft mounted vertially in bearings. The rotary motion of this shaft is transmitted by means of suitable gearing to the propeller shafts of ships, or to the driving shafts of any machinery that it is desired to actuate.

IMPROVEMENTS IN VENTILATION.—The importance of ventilating mines is so generally admitted that we have had legislative enactments to compel the introduction of an ample amount of fresh air, yet in dwelling-houses and other buildings the old, defective system of ventilation is allowed to continue, notwithstanding the simplicity and cheapness of the contrivances proposed for remedying the evil. The quantity of air vitiated by the breathing of a single person in an apartment is imperceptible, but if several are for any length of time breathing the confined air the inconvenience is sensibly felt, and a disagreeable langour is experienced. The objection to most appliances is either that they are ineffectual, or that the cold air is introduced in the shape of an intolerable draught. Many months since we referred to the success which had attended the adoption of Mr. McKinnell's ventilator, at the Glasgow Athenæum, and we are glad to learn that its trial by those high in power has given equal satisfaction. The Sanitary Commissioners last month instructed Mr. McKinnell to ventilate the West Guard Room at the Wellington Barracks, and it has been pronounced by all to be eminently successful. The fresh air is taken from an opening near the top of the wall, and the minaret is not at all unsightly. The effect upon the air in the guard-house is wonderful; the men on duty for some nights after the ventilator was put up expressed their warmest admiration of the result, declaring that the condition of the place was entirely changed, and that they found the air as pure throughout the night as when all the doors and windows were open. A detailed description of the invention appeared in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 11, 1856, and we have several times since alluded to the progress which the inventor has made in introducing it to the notice of the public, and have not yet heard of an instance in which it has failed to give the most decided satisfaction.

ELECTRIC LAMP.—In the production of light by electricity it has heretofore been found exceedingly difficult to render the light constant and uniform, owing partly to the difficulty of keeping up a equal distance between the electrodes, and partly to the difficulty of keeping them pointed. The object of this improved lamp—the invention of Mr. Henry M. Collier, of Binghamton, N.Y., and Henry N. Baker, of New York—is to overcome these obstacles. To produce a light in this way has generally been supposed to be impracticable, but the invitors, by long-continued experiment, have found that by employing an electric current of very low intensity but large quantity, they are enabled to use the points in contact. The invention consists—first, in certain means of controlling the position of the electrodes by which they are kept properly in contact with each other as they wear away by the dengagement of the particles, without the difficulty experienced in keeping up a proper degree of separation between them. The difficulty in keeping the carbon electrodes pointed, has resulted from particles of carbon being carried over by the current of electricity from the positive to the negative pole of the electrodes, the current of electricity having always been in the same direction. With a view to obviate this, the invention also consists—secondly, in frequently reversing the direction of the current of electricity through the electrodes. To obtain this change of direction, the current of electricity evved from a magneto-electric machine is used, without the intervention of a frotteur or break plate, or else the current from a galvanic battery can be used, there being arranged in the circuit a brake plate or pole changer, which is rotated by electricity, by clockwork, or by any suitable mechanical means, to produce a frequent change in the direction of the current. This invention is a valuable contribution to applied science, and will do something more towards rendering this most brilliant light practically available.—*Scientific American.*

MINES AND MINING IN IRELAND—NECESSITY OF GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.—No. III.

The publication annually of the mineral statistics of the United Kingdom by Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records in the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, gives a pretty correct view of the mineral interest and mineral productions of Great Britain. Though by no means perfect or complete, with the exception of the section devoted to the iron manufacture, compiled after the manner of the "Statistical Account of the Iron Trade of Scotland," published in 1850 and 1851, considerable reliance may be given to the details relative to Great Britain; but the mining records of Ireland may not be equally relied upon, inasmuch as they are no fully given. No blame is, however, attachable to Mr. Hunt on this account; full and distinct information has not been supplied to him; indeed, great credit is due for the information given, deduced from the meagre materials at his command. In the report for 1856 there are given 58 works, possessing, perhaps, 100 open mines, evolving raw material to the amount of 221,488 tons in weight, and about 260,000*l.* in value at the pits' mouth:—

Copper ore	11,590	tons	= 1155 tons copper	£115,397	0 0
Ditto	7,699	„		11,684	0 0
Copper slag	228	„	= 6 tons copper	430	0 0
Lead ore	2,483	„	= 1602 tons lead	38,448	0 0
Silver	3,230	ozs.		932	0 0
Pyrites	38,919	tons		37,692	0 0
Iron ore	4,441	„		2,442	0 0
Coals	136,635	„		47,822	0 0
Salt	16,263	„		6,505	0 0
	221,488	tons		£261,352	0 0

Fractions in weight and money omitted.

And yet will it be believed there is not a single special enactment, nor a solitary controlling Government agent, over this large amount of industrial production, or money value added to the resources and wealth of the nation? Considerable, however, as the above statistical details show the returns to be in the present infant state of Irish mining enterprise, what estimate can be placed on the value of life exposed to every danger in their means of production? The census of 1851 showed that the workmen connected with mines in Ireland numbered 5085; but these numbers are most incorrectly given, as it is a notorious fact that hundreds of miners returned themselves as farmers, who were mere wretched cotters, holding a few roods or at best an acre or two of land, preferring to be distinguished by what they thought a more honourable employment; nor does the census show the number of people who live by or are connected with mining operations, as overseers, carpenters, blacksmiths, quarriers, carmen, &c. In the census the county of Leitrim, for instance, exhibits a population of 16 miners, while there were nearly 100; Roscommon, also, returned only 45, while upwards of 100 persons were so employed. Taking the reports furnished (and only partially furnished) to the Houses of Parliament in 1841, wherein the numbers given were 5193, exclusive of Kilkenny, Queen's County, Roscommon, Leitrim, Tyrone, &c., and adding those omitted, and allowing for known increase, they now number over 10,000 souls, exclusive of overseers, tradesmen, carmen, &c. Is it humane, nay, as a mere money question of profit and loss, is it rational or prudent, that these should live and die unheeded in their dangerous vocation? It has been faintly attempted to convey the state of a mine even where ventilation is beginning to be closely attended to. The wretched state of ventilation where no controlling power exists, beyond the simple fact that the men cannot work because the lights will not burn, beggars all description. It is true that nothing approaching the same amount of fire or choke-damp exists in the Irish mines, but the other causes prevail; the air becomes equally fouled from the want of traversing currents, the use of the lights, breathing, &c.; the atmosphere is stagnant, heavy, poisonous, increased in virulence by the thinness of the seams and consequent lowness of the roof. "You may easily know a pitman at a distance, by his high shoulders and stooping back. He possesses the appearance of age in his youth. These symptoms are to be attributed to the deleterious quality of the air he breathes, an atmosphere densely and mechanically charged with carbonaceous matter. Upon the surface of the earth deteriorated air immediately ascends from the person and passes off, were this not the case man would in a few hours perish for want of a respirable atmosphere. In the mines this is not the case; the air has to circulate and bend its tortuous course from one lamp, horse, and man, to another lamp, horse, and man, and thus supply probably 150 men, 200 lights, and 30 horses before it ascends to the general atmosphere. The miner works many hours, even all his time, in a kind of *cul de sac*, without a sweeping current of air playing around him, his ambient air is nearly stagnant to all his feelings. This air is densely charged with coal dust, dust in the most impalpable form, and his face becomes coated with it, the laborious work of hewing (striking the hard coal with the pick) excites, like other violent exercise, a great respiratory action, he breathes deep, and draws into his lungs with avidity this loaded mixture. His chest is bare, and the whole of his respiratory muscles are in beautiful action; consequently he expectorates black matter, he breathes thick, and is subject to asthma. If he has a consumptive taint he speedily falls a victim to that disease; but should he be so fortunate as not to have any claim to this disease his breathing is rarely natural—that is, inaudible—his blood is not aerated, and thus he presents the appearance described. In this dusty and close hole the miner labours and breathes a double quantity of air, therefore his six or eight working hours' respiration becomes equal to double that time of ordinary breathing when in a quiescent state. The effects of such an atmosphere are insidious. Gradually he becomes disordered in his breathing, and a victim to some chest affection before he is aware of it. Ultimately his lungs are loaded with black matter, solid or fluid, like lamp-black or charcoal powder, insoluble and tasteless. Professor Graham examined the lungs of a collier, the *greater part* of which organs were obliterated with black, solid matter, like lamp-black, and more than an ounce of charcoal was obtained from the mass. Dr. W. Thomson also examined nine cases, the results in each being nearly alike."* Sadly, too sadly, does the wretched miner's pallid features, shrunken limbs, dulled eyes, laborious breathing, and early death, attest by damning evidence the parsimony or ignorance of the employer, and the inexcusable apathy of Government. Want of proper ventilation is not the sole dangerous influence against which the miner in Ireland contends. There must be superadded to this most fatal source of disease and death, falls from roofs, insufficient propping, the use of gunpowder in blasting, accidents in ascending or descending pits, over-winding, &c., resulting in bodily injury and murder—for murder it is assuredly if death ensue from neglect or default of such precautions as might have prevented such a catastrophe. Miners seldom make provision for themselves or families against sickness or death—never in Ireland. No compensation can be recovered at law in case of the latter event. At best a coffin and a few pounds, when it is bestowed by the proprietor, or a small but willingly subscribed fund from his fellow workmen, is all that the widow receives. The misery suffered by the family of the deceased is extreme, involving the heart-rending struggle of the poverty-stricken widow against going on the parish or into the poor-house. This class of sufferers have no one to plead their cause, however gross the neglect which may have caused the death of the husband; all are arrayed against her. There is no one acquainted with what ought to have been the proper state of the mine, no one whose duty it is legally and independently to arraign the defaulter, no one to bring home the cause of the accident to the party blameable, to inform the coroner and jury, or stand forth in a court of justice the accuser of the wrong-doer and the defender of the sufferer, and therefore the verdict must be based on ignorance, swayed by partiality or plausibility; the means of redress are influenced *in limine*, and justice dammed up at its very fountain.

The foregoing remarks it is to be hoped have shown the crying necessity for the extension of the Mining Acts to Ireland, and the appointment of Mining Inspectors. In future articles will be stated:—1. How the mining population may be morally and physically improved by the same means. —2. How these means may be made available towards extending and increasing mining enterprise in Ireland.—3. How by these means the State may be benefited directly and indirectly;—and 4th, and lastly, the defects in the Mining Acts, and what, if further enacted, would add to their efficiency in Ireland and elsewhere.

[*To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.*]

ICELAND SPAR.—A splendid specimen of this, the purest species of carbonate of lime, which is transparent and double refracting, is now to be seen at Mr. Tennant's, mineralogist, in the Strand. This unique specimen, which is one of the largest hitherto found, being greater in dimensions than either that at the British Museum or School of Mines, is 9½ inches in height, 8 inches broad, and 6 inches thick. A much smaller specimen of double refracting spar was lately disposed of in Paris for 3000 francs. The only locality where it is discovered is Iceland, in the neighbourhood of the Geysers, or hot springs.

* Dr. Hutchinson's evidence, 1849. *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1834 *Transactions* Medical and Surgical Society of London. Vols. xx. and xxi.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of the company WILL BE CLOSED from the 22d inst. to the 12th day of July next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th inst. The interest warrants will be forwarded to the shareholders whose names are registered at that date in the books of the company. Deeds of transfer are not received at the office of the company while the books are closed.

By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

33, New Broad-street, London, E.C., June 12, 1858.

COLONIAL BANK (Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £500,000).—The Court of Directors of the Colonial Bank hereby give notice, that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Charter, a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1858, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the proceedings of the corporation.

The Transfer-books of the corporation will be closed on the 26th inst., and re-opened on the 26th July. By order of the Court of Directors,

13, Bishopsgate-street Within, June 14, 1858. C. A. CALVERT, Sec.

EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, at the hour of Two o'clock precisely, at the office of the company, 3, Moorgate-street, London, pursuant to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement.

Two directors (Joseph Brown, Esq., and William White, Esq.) and one auditor (John Moxon, Esq.) retire by rotation, but, being eligible, will be proposed for re-election.

The accounts to be submitted to the proprietors will be open for inspection during ten days preceding the meeting. By order of the Board,

3, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., June 11, 1858. H. McL. BACKLER, Sec.

THE DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company will be HELD at the office of the company, as below, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June inst., at One o'clock, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders, held on 25th May last.

ALEX. ALLEN, Sec.

134, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, June 12, 1858.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the accounts, and reports of the directors and the managing agent, and for other general business.

The MEETING will afterwards be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of making alterations in the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board, J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.

5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, June 5, 1858.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in the above mines will be HELD at their office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 16th June, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

The MEETING will be made SPECIAL, to consider the position of the adventurers with respect to Sithney Wheal Buller Mine. R. T. ALISON, Sec.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., June 5, 1858.

TRETOIL MINES.—The shareholders are respectfully informed that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at my office, as below, on Thursday, the 17th June inst., at Two o'clock precisely, to consider the propriety of increasing the capital, and to take such measures as may be necessary for an active development of the mines, and for the general business of the company.

27, Austinfriars, E.C., June 4, 1858. WILLIAM CHARLES, Purser.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the company's offices, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, the 18th day of June, at Two o'clock precisely.

At this meeting one director (J. D. Powles, Esq.) will go out by rotation, but is eligible to be re-elected; and the vacancy which will then take place in the direction, by the resignation of H. W. Schneider, Esq., M.P., will be filled up.

No shareholder can vote at this meeting unless he shall have previously lodged his shares at the office of the company, for the purpose of having the same registered.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, June 4, 1858. JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, a DIVIDEND of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share, free of income-tax, was declared on the shares of the company.—Notice is hereby given, that the said DIVIDEND will be PAID, on warrants to be issued, on and after Monday, the 21st inst.; and that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from this 10th day of June until the 22d day of June inst.

By order, THOMAS BARNES, Sec.

5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, June 10, 1858.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will TAKE PLACE in Paris, at the office of the company, 18, Rue Bergère, on Monday, the 28th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely.

The qualification to take part in this meeting is the holding of 20 shares, which must be deposited at the office of the company in Paris, or at the agency in London, ten days before the meeting takes place. Shareholders may be represented by proxy at the meeting, but no one can be the bearer of a proxy unless he himself is the owner of 20 shares.

Proxies must be upon French Stamped paper, and upon forms which are to be obtained at either of the offices of the company. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.

London Agency, 5, Queen-street-place, E.C., June, 1858.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors in this company will be HELD at the office, on Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1858, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of receiving and considering a report of the directors, of announcing a dividend, and of transacting the ordinary business of the association. At this meeting, Alfred Charles Bridge, Esq., and John Edward Bridge, Esq. (two of the present directors), and James Rennie, Esq. (one of the auditors), will vacate their seats by rotation, and, being immediately eligible, are candidates for re-election.

The annual statement of accounts will be open to the inspection of the proprietors at the office for seven days prior to the day of meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, J. B. FOORD, Sec.

Office of the General Mining Association, 52, Old Broad-street, London, June 7, 1858.

MILLTOWN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, TULLA, COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 3000 shares of £5 each.—Deposit, 1s. per share on allotment. First call, £1 per share.

This company has been formed for the purpose of efficiently working the Milltown Silver-Lead Mine, in the county of Clare.

The lode is composed of spar, blende, mundic, quartz, and lime rock, intermixed throughout with good branches of silver-lead ore, worth about £20 per ton. The blende is worth £3 10s. per ton. Large deposits of ore have been found in the same strata, and carbonate of lime in large quantities lies at the surface, suitable for burning.

The opinions of three eminent practical men—viz., Capt. King, Mr. Lisabé, and Capt. Paul, of the Goginan Mine, Wales—have been obtained, who concur in the belief that the indications of the highly argentiferous ore (containing 38 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead) which this mine presents, call for such a full and proper development as can best be effected by a company with adequate capital, and hold out prospects of largely remunerative profit.

Up to a very recent period the Milltown Mine has been in the possession of an English gentleman, who, residing at a distance from the scene of operations, has been unable to bestow that constant personal supervision which is so essential to the efficient working of a mine. The directors have purchased it for the sum of £1500, and hope to be enabled to commence mining operations at once, and are convinced that the most prosperous results may fairly be anticipated. A large number of shares are already taken.

Applications for shares, prospectuses, and further information, to be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 8 and 9, Dame-street, Dublin.

NOTICE TO THE MINING PUBLIC.

THE GREAT CARADON COPPER MINE.

PARISH OF ST. IVE, CORNWALL.

In 4096 shares.—Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

SECRETARY—Henry Gould Sharp, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

REPORT OF THE GREAT CARADON COPPER MINE.

BY GEORGE HENWOOD, M.E., OF LEEDS.

May 1.—Yesterday, at the request of, and in company with, Capt. J. Penprase, I went over this mine, which I found to be as eligibly situated as it is possible a mine can be—at the eastern edge of the great granite range, known as the Caradon Hills, and to be literally surrounded by mines on every side: the sett abounds in lodes, several of which have been proved by extensive costeaning, and found productive of very rich copper ore, of the same character as that found in the South and West Caradon and Tokenbury Mines, to the east of which the Great Caradon lies in immediate contiguity, and in a direct line of the general strike of their main lode; on the north is the Marke Valley and Phœnix Mines; on the south is the Great Caradon and Slade, the Mary Ann, Trelawny, and other mines; on the east is the Pembarget Lead Mine and the series known as the Kit Hill district—Kelly Bray, Holmbush, and the Redmoor Mines. The sett is also traversed by cross-courses and elvans, one of which, near the present workings, is as likely an elvan for making ore as ever I saw in any mine; indeed, the sett possesses all the peculiar features deemed necessary by miners to constitute a great mine. Works are now being erected for sinking an engine-shaft, on which a capital whim, with horse-engine appliances attached, are nearly complete; as soon as this is the case, sinking will be recommenced. The necessary pumps, windbores, &c., are on the ground, and will be placed in position forthwith. Everything appears to be carried out in the most workman-like and economical manner. A storeroom and smith's shop have been erected without needless expense, and if at no more cost than represented to me by the captain who accompanied me, reflects great credit on all concerned in the management. The men on the mine were working with spirit, and appeared contented—a capital sign. I shall take great interest in this property, which I am fully persuaded will be found one of the best of the many young mines ever brought out in this locality. GEORGE HENWOOD.

The above report was accompanied with the following letter:—

Callington, May 1, 1858.—DEAR SIR: I send you the enclosed report at the request of Capt. Penprase. I verily believe you have a most valuable property; I shall not fail to say so either when I return to town, nor shall I hesitate to advise my friends to the same effect. I was underground at the South Caradon the day before, so that I am enabled to form a correct opinion of a mine so closely resembling it, and in immediate contiguity. The South Caradon never looked better. GEORGE HENWOOD.

Henry Gould Sharp, Esq.

P.S. For shares, apply to HENRY GOULD SHARP, 32, Poultry, London, E.C.

*** TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5s.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF A VALUABLE LEAD MINE, ENGINES, AND COMPLETE PLANT, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF FWLL-Y-WHEEL MINE, Within two miles of the town of Mold, in the county of Flint.

MR. CHARLES C. SMITH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, Mold, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, that valuable LEAD MINE, called the FWLL-Y-WHEEL MINE, situate to the east of the well-known Maesysaln and Jamaica Mines, and in the same bearing strata. It has been very productive so far as trial has been made, 18 fms. working on the vein having produced 129 tons of ore, and the sett extends east nearly half-a-mile on the range of the vein. The plant consists of the following, every portion of which is in perfect working order:—viz., One excellent 45 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 7 ft. stroke in the shaft, on the Cornish principle, and made at the Rhyd-y-mwyn Foundry, near Mold, Flintshire, with two boilers and connections, complete.

1 balance-bob, shears, capstan, cathead, and 2 ropes.
1 18 in. cylinder whim engine, 4 ft. stroke, with pumping and winding gear.
1 14 in. plunger-lift, 120 yds. long, complete.
1 9 in. plunger bottom, complete.
1 11 in. drawing lift, 12 yds. long, complete.
1 8 in. drawing lift, 12 yds. long, complete.
Cistern and bearers.
120 yards 12 in. pitch pine main rods, with strapping-plates and bolts, complete.
1 7 in. drawing feed lift, 8 yds. long, compl.
2 strong bearers, to support the column lift and yokes.
Ladders and lacings.
200 yards of air-pipes.
100 yards of rails, and 2 wagons.
100 yards of flat rods and pulleys.
2 angle-bobs, pedestals, and brasses, with hammered iron shaft and straps, complete.
1 14 in. drawing lift, 20 yards long, 2 working-barrels, 14 in. and 14¾ in., with a sliding windbore, complete.
Whimsey and rope.
Smiths' tools, bellows, anvil, screwing tackle, vice, &c.
Sundry castings.

Further particulars may be obtained from the following parties, all of Mold:—Capt. PELLOW, mine agent; Capt. DYER, mine agent; Capt. ARTHUR, engineer, Rhyd-y-mwyn Foundry; A. T. ROBERTS, Esq., solicitor and the auctioneer, at his office, Black Lion Hotel. To view the mine and plant, apply to Capt. SHARPLES, on the premises.

The trains from Chester leave 9 A.M., 1 and 5.20 P.M. Leave Mold 8 and 11.15 A.M., and 4.25 P.M.—Black Lion Office, Mold, May 24, 1858.

IMPORTANT MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

MESSRS. FARGUS have received instructions from the proprietors to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Commercial Rooms, Corn-street, Bristol, on Tuesday, the 22d of June, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (unless disposed of previously by private contract, of which due notice will be given), ALL that extensive and valuable COAL FIELD, situate at PARKEND, in the FOREST OF DEAN, and described in the Crown awards as the HGH DELF ENGINE COLLIERY.

The property, according to the official plans, comprises an area of 324 acres, and contains FOUR SEAMS OF COAL, all of which are suitable for steam and household purposes. They have been for years past argely worked at adjacent collieries, and have always commanded a ready sale at the Port of Lydney. In addition to this market, the iron and tin works of the immediate district must necessarily require constant and very considerable supplies of coal and coke. The aggregate thickness of the seams is 13 ft., containing by estimation 5,850,000 tons.

The Severn and Wye Railway passes close to the gate, and the whole of the tract lies to the westward of and along the line of he same.

The property is freehold, subject only o a royalty to the Crown of 2d. per ton upon all coals raised.

For further particulars and to view the plans, apply to the auctioneers, 4, Clare-street, Bristol; or to Mr. J. K. SMITH, solicitor Newnham.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD COLLIERIES AND IRONWORKS, and 750 acres of very superior FREEHOLD LAND, divided into farms in a ring fence, in CARMARTHENSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London on Wednesday, the 23d June, at Twelve, the TRIMSARAN COLLIERIES and IRONWORKS, with SURFACE LANDS of about 750 acres, a highly important freehold property, well deserving the attention of capitalists. Trimsaran is situate in the parish of Pembrey, in the county of Carmarthen, three miles from the Kidwelly station of the South Wales Railway, and five miles from Burry Port, a large floating dock, which will admit vessels of 1000 tons register, the entrance at the dock gates being 45 ft., with 15 ft. of wate at neap tides. There is a communication by canal between the collieries and the port. The surface lands occupy an area of about 750 acres, of which about 40 acres are appropriated to the works, about 120 acres WOOD LAND, and the remainder MEADOW and ARABLE LAND, in a fair state of cultivation, let to different tenants, and realising a rental of between £500 and £600 per annum, which by a small outlay and good farming might be nearly doubled.

The MINERALS extend under the entire surface, and comprise ANTHRACITE COAL, IRON ORE, and FIRE-CLAY. The Ordnance Geological Survey reports that "there is a greater thickness of coal on Trimsaranthan on any other anthracite property in the kingdom. About 20 seams of coal crop out on the surface, of the aggregate thickness of 57 ft., the principal seam, known as the Big Vein, being 9 ft. in thickness. The ironstone accompanies the coal, lying between the seams, with an aggregate thickness of 102 in., a mixture of which yielded on analysis upwards of 30 per cent. of iron. A course of blackband 22 inches in thickness runs through the property. The collieries have been opened, and iron-works and a fire-brick establishment have been constructed. The mining works comprise adit levels or tunnels, pits, and slants, with various steam and hydraulic engines for pumping water and raising the minerals.

The iron-works are of more recent date, and of a superior description, comprising two well-built furnaces, capable of producing 100 tons of pig-iron weekly, with the requisite hot-blast stoves. A costly 84-in. cylinder blast engine, erected in 1846, by the Neath Abbey Company, with four boilers, spacious casting-house, 74 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, with foundry crane, cupolas, core stoves, and other appliances.

The fire-brick works comprise crushing rolls, worked by an overshot water-wheel, drying and tempering sheds, and kiln.

There is also a mansion house, most delightfully placed, and commanding extensive views of rich and varied scenery, stabling pleasure grounds and kitchen garden, 28 workmen's dwellings, offices, manager's house, and other convenient buildings.

Upwards of £40,000 have been expended upon the works alone, and although operations have been suspended for some time, it would appear from a report made in 1856, by Mr. Brooke Ridgway Smith, a mining surveyo of eminence, that there would be no difficulty in supplying 1000 tons of coal daily, and that the iron is of the first quality, and sufficient to last the existing number of furnaces for 100 years; that the coal raised is anthracite, and consequently, next to charcoal, the best known fuel for smelting ores. These considerations, together with the facts that Trimsaran is the nearest steam anthracite colliery to Milford Haven, a port of daily increasing importance, that there is a canal communication between the works and Burry Port, the dues on which are but 10d. per ton, and that the surface land is mostly of very superior quality, and readily sold or let, combine to strongly recommend this property to the notice of capitalists, or to any company desirous of purchasing anthracite coal and iron-works in this district.

To be viewed till the sale. Descriptive particulars may shortly be obtained of Messrs. COOPER and HODGSON, solicitors, 3, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.; of Messrs. MATHERY, WILLIAMS, and COMB, solicitors, Brecon; THOMAS JONES, Esq., solicitor, Llandovery; HENRY JONES EVANS, Esq., Cardiff; Mr. THOMAS HAND, land agent, Llanelly, who will show the property; at the principal inns at Swansea, Cardiff, and Gloucester; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, auctioneers, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT COLLIERIES.—SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, in the month of July, unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract, THREE highly important COLLIERIES, known as CWM NEOL, TYLECOCK, and YSTRADOWEN.

The CWM NEOL COLLERY is situate in the Valley of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, and, by means of a short branch line joining the Taff Vale Railway, the coal is conveyed to the Bute Docks, Cardiff, for shipment. The coal is known as Carr's Merthyr Coal, is smokeless, and is of first-rate quality for steam purposes. The present openings are equal to an output of 350 tons daily. The minerals extend under a surface of 687 A. 3 R. 30 P., and are held subject to dead rents of £400 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 8d. per ton on large coal, and 4d. per ton on small coal. The seam of coal is about 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness.

The TYLECOCK COLLIERY is situate in the Rhondda Valley, immediately adjoining the Rhondda Branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which lines the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff Docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthyr coal; the thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 A. 2 R. 20 P. There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The dead rent is £1285 per annum, and the galeage varies from 3d to 9d. per ton on the large and small coal. There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements by draining and otherwise.

The YSTRADOWEN COLLIERY is situate at Cwm Gwish Valley (a portion of the Swansea Valley), and about 15 miles from the port of Swansea. The coal is anthracite. It is known in the market as the Pass Vein, and is considered the best anthracite shipped at Swansea; the thickness of the seam is 4 ft. 2 in., and it is won by a sloping drift into the mountain. The machinery is qual to an output of 200 tons per day. The minerals are held on lease, at a dead rent of £200 per annum, and galeage or royalty of 4d. and 8d. per ton on large and small coal.

More detailed advertisements will shortly appear, and in the meantime further particulars may be had of Messrs. FRESHFIELD and NEWMAN, Bank-buildings, E.C.; Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNG, and CO., Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street E.C.

MR. BROUGH WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the house of Mrs. Brown, Turf Inn, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 29th day of June inst., between the hours of Two and Three o'clock in the afternoon, ALL that ROYALTY of the MANORS of MELKRIDGE and HENSHAW, in the county of Northumberland, consisting of the IRONSTONE MINES, the COAL MINES, and the LIMESTONE.

This mineral property is held under Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., for a term of 21 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, at certain and tentale rents, and with unrestrained power of alienation. It is traversed by the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and is admirably situated for the erection of blast furnaces, containing within itself an abundant supply of coal, ironstone, and limestone.

The COAL is ascertained by boring to be from 30 to 54 fms. deep, and to be about 2 ft. 3 in. thick. The LIMESTONE, the Mountain Limestone, so well known as the best adapted for smelting ironstone. The IRONSTONE exists both in a nodular state, varying from 36 or 38 per cent., and also in the bed known as the Blackband, the ore of which is of much greater richness, and from the quantity of bitumen contained in it is capable of calcining itself without other fuel.

The property will be sold subject to the rents and terms of the lease, and to an annuity of £300, alleged to be charged on the realty till 1st January, 1866.

Further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. CHATER, ARNOTT, and CHATER, and Mr. FLEMING, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO BE SOLD, at the New Inn, Llantrissant, on Monday, the 26th of July, 1858 (unless previously disposed of), for the benefit of the creditors of the late Rev. JAMES COZENS, THREE-FORTHS of FORCH NEST MOUNTAIN, about 300 acres, containing MINERALS, situate in the parish of Ystradyvodog, in the county of Glamorgan.—Applications to be addressed to the Widow, Ynys-y-Plwm, Llantrissant, Glamorganshire.—April 22, 1858.

TWO 9 in. DOUBLE GEARED LATHES, with compound slide rests, universal and common face plates, top driving apparatus, with conical and fast and loose pulleys, strong cast-iron beds (with standards), one 12 ft. and the other 17 ft. long, in good condition, TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Apply to Messrs. GOWER and SON, Britannia Ironfoundry, Market Drayton, Salop.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the TREVENA MINING COMPANY.

BY DIRECTION of the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached,—Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will PROCEED, on Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1858, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, at his Chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, to SETTLE THE LIST OF CONTRIBUTORIES of this company; and that after such list shall have been settled, no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained. GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.

R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
WM. KINSEY, 9, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square, Solicitor.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1858.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.

MR. JOS. CARDEW (of St. Germans, Auctioneer) WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Golding's Hotel, in Callington, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 30th day of June next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the FEE-SIMPLE of ALL those MESSUAGES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and FARMS commonly called HIGHER TREGRENNA, LOWER TREGRENNA, and COOMBE TENEMENT, containing, by estimation, 105 A. 1 R. 30 P. statute measure, or thereabouts, situate and being in the parish of Altarnun, in the county of Cornwall, now occupied by Mr. Edward Vosper, as tenant thereof, under a lease which will expire on the 25th day of March, 1862, with the right of common on Trevage Moor, and all other appurtenances belonging thereto.

The above property is advantageously situated for markets, being nearly equidistant between the excellent market towns of Liskeard, Callington, and Launceston, and is in a mining district; and a sett to search for and work the mines and minerals within the premises, for a term of 21 years from the 3d September, 1855, has been granted to a company who hold a mine sett of adjoining property (the lodes of which run into these lands) at 1-15th dues, and subject to a rental of £30 when the dues shall not amount to that sum. And it is hardly necessary to observe that, should a valuable lode be discovered, a purchaser may derive vast benefit therefrom.

For further particulars, application to be made to the auctioneer; to Mr. EDW. GRAY, St. Germans; or Messrs. LITTLE and WOOLLCOMBE, solicitors, Devonport.

Dated May 24, 1858.

VALUABLE STEAM COLLIERIES IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. BROUGH is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 6th July, at One for Two o'clock precisely, ALL the valuable STEAM COAL COLLIERIES belonging to Messrs. CARR BROTHERS. Full particulars will be duly announced.

Cards for the inspection of the collieries and plant may be had on application to Mr. CHARLES CARR, Seghill Colliery.—Blackett-street, June 10, 1858.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—BOLD ESTATES.

MAGNIFICENT FREEHOLD and MANORIAL DOMAIN, comprising 5798 acres of highly valuable and constantly improving LAND, with noble MANSION, extensive PARKS and WOODLANDS, THREE MANORS, valuable COLLIERIES, INNS, MILLS, NURSERY GROUNDS, STONE QUARRIES, BRICK and TILE WORKS, POTTER'S CLAY, and RICH BEDS or SEAMS OF COAL, CANNEL, and OTHER MINERALS, extending under nearly 6500 acres.

Rental upwards of £12,000 per annum.

MESSRS. CLOWES AND FLOWERDEW have received instructions from Henry Hoghton, Esq., to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Thursday, 29th July, 1858, at Twelve for One o'clock, in One Lot, at the upset or minimum price of £332,000, the extensive and highly valuable FREEHOLD and MANORIAL ESTATES OF BOLD, within four miles of Warrington, 12 of Liverpool, and 18 of Manchester, extending, almost in a ring fence, over nearly the entire township of Bold, and into those of Burtonwood and Sutton, where some detached portions become closely intermixed with the extensive suburbs of the important and thriving town of St. Helen's. The mansion is a noble and substantial structure, arranged with every regard to comfort and convenience, seated upon a gentle elevation in the extensive park, commanding fine views of the adjacent country, and immediately surrounded by its numerous well-arranged farms, on which a very heavy outlay has recently been incurred in the perfection of a thorough system of sub-soil drainage, and the erection of many new and substantial farm buildings upon the most complete scale of modern improvement, which, with collieries, mills, inns, nursery grounds, small holdings, and the estimated rental of the mansion not premises in hand, are now realising £12,227. 11s. 7d. per annum. A small section only of the extensive coal mines is at present in lease, at a minimum annual rent of £500, which will shortly become greatly increased, and every facility and inducement exist for the further development of the vast mineral wealth comprised within the limits of this noble property.

The estates are intersected by the London and North-Western and St. Helen's Railways, upon which they possess no less than six railway stations, and command frontages of many miles in extent, as well as upon the great highways traversing the property, and present advantages for building and other purposes rarely to be met with.

The above estates being wholly unincumbered, one-half the purchase-money may remain on mortgage of the property.

Particulars (2s. 6d. each) may be had of Messrs. ROWSON and CROSS, solicitors, Prescot; Mr. A. BANNERMAN, Agent's Office, Bold, and Chorley; Messrs. BOONE, booksellers, 29, New Bond-street, and at the Mart, London; or will be posted, on application to Messrs. CLOWES and FLOWERDEW, land agents, Norwich.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—BOLD ESTATES.—By desire of the proprietor, it is hereby intimated that the UNDERSIGNED are the ONLY AUTHORISED AGENTS for their DISPOSAL.

ROWSON AND CROSS, Solicitors, Prescot.
ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Agent's Office, Bold, and Chorley.
CLOWES AND FLOWERDEW, Land Agents, Norwich.

Bold, Agent's Office, June 1, 1858.

WITHDRAWAL OF SALE OF THE MIDDLETON AND THORNHAM ESTATES, SOUTH LANCASHIRE.

MESSRS. CHURTON have been requested to give notice, that the SALE of the above ESTATES, CHIEF RENTS, COLLIERIES, ADVOWSON, &c., advertised to take place in 300 separate lots, at the Royal Exchange, in Manchester, on Wednesday next, the 16th of June, and following days, is FOR THE PRESENT POSTPONED; they are, however, still OPEN to RECEIVE OFFERS for the WHOLE ESTATE in One Lot.

For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. CHURTON, auctioneers, Chester.

EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS IN SCOTLAND FOR SALE.—There will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, within the Faculty Hall, St. George's-place, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 14th day of July next, 1858, at Two o'clock afternoon, the extensive and valuable IRONWORKS, known formerly as the Nithsdale Ironworks, and now as the NEW CUMNOCK IRONWORKS, situated in Ayrshire, and within two miles of the New Cumnock Station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, with which they are connected by a branch line, and consisting of THREE BLAST FURNACES, lately erected upon the most improved principles; TWO BLOWING ENGINES, condensing and working expansively, with steam cylinders 44 in. diameter, and blowing cylinders 100 in. diameter, 9 ft. stroke, capable of blowing seven furnaces; and the requisite other PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works on a large scale; and with WORKSHOPS, a FOUNDRY, COUNTING HOUSE, DWELLING HOUSES for MANAGER and AGENTS, WORKMEN'S HOUSES, &c.

The furnaces and all the buildings are erected on feued ground, of which there is about 30 acres. There is an abundant supply of ironstone, coal, and other minerals in the immediate neighbourhood of the works, and it is thought that leases of these could be arranged with the proprietors on favourable terms for a purchaser. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway affords ready and cheap means of transit to the various shipping ports in the Frith of Clyde, as well as to Glasgow on the north, and England on the south. Immediate entry can be given.

For further particulars, apply to the Liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; HAMILTON ROSE, writer in Cumnock, Ayrshire; or to BANNATYNES and KIRKWOOD, writers, Glasgow, in whose hands are the title deeds and articles of roup. WM. MCCRAE, residing at the Bank Cottage, near the works, will show the works.

Glasgow, June 3, 1858.

LINZ COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, a FEW SHARES in the above COMPANY, £95 per share paid. The first year's balance-sheet has just been rendered, showing upwards of £10 per cent. profits.—Address to "P. T.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.—The ADVERTISER, having a SMALL CAPITAL at his DISPOSAL, is desirous of LAYING IT OUT in such a way as will enable him to obtain some PERMANENT LUCRATIVE EMPLOYMENT. To any man of business, of strict integrity, to whom a temporary pecuniary assistance would be the means of materially increasing the profits of the same, this offers a peculiar advantage; inasmuch as the whole of the advertiser's time will be devoted to anything he may enter into, so that a mutual accommodation might be the result of a connection with any one of the above description. None need reply but such as can give good references, and whose statements will bear the strictest investigation.—Address, "B. M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, TWO QUITE NEW SUPERIOR PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES, for ¼ in. plates, a bargain.—For drawing and price, apply to J. HORSLEY, Barlow's-court, Market-street, Manchester.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a bargain, 250 yards 1¼ in. diameter WIRE ROPE, SECOND-HAND; 400 yards 1 in. diameter WIRE ROPE, SECOND-HAND; 250 yards 3½ in. FLAT WIRE ROPE, NEARLY NEW; and 200 yards 4 in. diameter HEMP ROPE, QUITE NEW, but discoloured. The above wire ropes are in first-rate condition.—For price, apply to Mr. J. HORSLEY, Barlow's-court, Market-street, Manchester.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND BROKERS.—FOR SALE, a SET of PUMP TREES, complete, 10 in. diameter, 30 yards long; DOUBLE PURCHASE CAPSTAN, equal to 5 tons; 6 in. TRAIL PUMP, complete, with 160 yds. 6 in. pipes; and SUNDRY OTHER COLLIERY PLANT.—Apply to EDWD. BROOKS, jun., Fieldhouse, Huddersfield.

TO MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, in one of the best situations in BIRMINGHAM. The machinery and tools, to be taken to by valuation, are by the first Manchester makers, and new within the last few years. A purchaser will have the option of purchasing or taking a lease of the premises, which are centrally situated, and particularly well arranged for manufacturing, engineering, or other trades.—For particulars and cards to view, apply to Messrs. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON, 11, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING, and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

SWINEY LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES WILL BE DELIVERED in the THEATRE of the MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, commencing on Monday, the 14th of June, at Three P.M., by A. G. MELVILLE, M.D., Professor of Natural History, Queen's University, Ireland. Admission Gratis.

PATENT MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—This MUSEUM is OPEN to the PUBLIC DAILY, FREE OF CHARGE. The Hours of Admission are from Ten A.M. to Six P.M., and from Seven to Ten P.M. in the Evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.—All communications on the subject of the Museum to be addressed to the superintendent, B. WOODCROFT.
Great Seal Patent Office, Southampton-buildings, May 18, 1858.

WELSH SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the TREFLAN RIVER QUARRY, situate a short distance from the turnpike-road, and four miles distant from the town of Carnarvon, where the most complete facilities for water and railway conveyances are afforded. It comprises the slate under about 28 acres of land, and has a level driven into the hill side of about 180 yards, presenting a face of slate of excellent quality, 60 ft. thick, above such level, with sufficient cavity at the entrance thereof for tipping there without further cartage.
To view the quarry, apply to JEREMIAH DAVIES, at Bank Quay, Carnarvon; and for price and particulars, to Messrs. NORTH and SON, solicitors, 9, Park-row, Leeds.

FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE ARTHUR AND EDWARD COLLIERY, at LYDBROOK, with all the valuable PLANT and MACHINERY, and STOCK of FIRE-CLAY of immense extent.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an extensive and important COLLIERY, lately working the celebrated High Delf Vein of Coal, extending to 180 acres, and upon which a very considerable outlay has been made in the erection of buildings, with the most complete steam-engines, plant, and machinery. The underground workings are very extensive, erected in stone, and the arrangements are most complete for working 200 tons a day, and carrying on the colliery most successfully, the small coal being much in request for patent fuel, and a most valuable stock of fire-clay on the bank.—To view, apply to Mr. SMITH, at the works; and for further particulars and terms, to Mr. HIRAM WILLIAMS, 61, Moorgate-street; or to Mr. ROBINS, Piazza, Covent-garden, London.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a great bargain, a NEW WATER-WHEEL, 50 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. breast, with cast-iron rings, axle wools, crank, and oak plummer blocks.
SIX STAMPS, and cast-iron axle, with lifters, tongues, cambs and frame, complete; also, tooth and pinion wheels, to connect it with other machinery, if required.
BERDAN'S GOLD EXTRACTING MACHINES, suitable for pulverising mineral or other substances, or for general purposes of grinding; new and complete, with driving gear, four large iron basins or pans (48 cwts. each), four large iron balls (45 cwts. each), and four smaller balls (16 cwts. each). The whole now on the Bampfylde Mine, near North Molton, Devon, eleven miles from Barnstaple.
A FEW GOOD MINERS WANTED.
Applications to be addressed to CHAS. HAND, 52, Castle-street, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE UNEXPIRED TERM of LEASE of certain extensive and valuable LEAD MINES, situated between the town of Newtownards and Bangor, in the county of Down, Ireland, and called the NEWTOWNARDS MINES; together with the MACHINERY, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, STORES, and MATERIALS, thereto belonging; including FIVE STEAM-ENGINES, EXCELLENT CRUSHING MILLS, and every requisite convenience for carrying on an extensive business. These mines have already yielded in profits £85,000 and upwards, and are still working at a profit. It is now requisite to open out new ground, of which there is a large extent unexplored; from the nature of the Deed of Association, the directors are unable to make calls upon the shareholders, and it has been determined to dispose of the mine.
The LEASE, which comprises the whole townland of White Spots, is held for the life of a healthy young man, 19 years of age, together with an unexpired term of six years from the 1st November last. The works are conveniently situated within a few miles from the port of Bangor, where the mining company have a store.
A few spirited adventurers, willing to embark a moderate capital, will find this a most favourable opportunity, offering fair and reasonable prospects of success.
Terms and particulars may be known upon application to W. BECKWITH, Esq., Douglas, Isle of Man; or Mr. H. B. NOBLE, Secretary of the Newtownards Mining Company, Douglas.—April 7, 1858.

ON SALE, in CARNARVONSHIRE, a SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, or SHARES of the same.—For further information, apply to J. HUGHES, Vronhaulog, Dinorwic, Carnarvon, North Wales.
N.B. A printed report of the above quarry will be sent by post on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ANTHRACITE COAL, MINERAL, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
TO CAPITALISTS, IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS.—A valuable FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, of ample magnitude, centrally situated in South Wales for railway transit and shipment, containing ANTHRACITE or STEAM COAL, BLACKBAND IRON ORE, IRONSTONE, FIRE and OTHER CLAYS, PAVING, BUILDING, GRINDING, FLAGS, SILLS, and OTHER STONE, with adequate water-power and timber. The PROPRIETOR is prepared to DISPOSE OF ONE UNDIVIDED SIXTH PART, or SHARE, upon most advantageous terms to a purchaser, but with the avowed view of his joining him in working the same, which might be done at a comparatively trifling expense. None but principals will be treated with, this announcement being strictly genuine.—Apply, pre-paid, with real name and address, to "C. V.," Post-office, Gloucester.
N.B. The minerals have been proved by levels and otherwise.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ONE 80-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft, with four boilers about 45 tons, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. ONE 33-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, equal beam, with a boiler about 9 tons, nearly new, balance-bob, first piece of rod, &c. A PUMPING ENGINE, on Sims's patent combined principle, 22 and 40-in. cylinders, 8 ft. stroke, equal beam, first piece of rod, &c. The above are all within four miles of a port.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS FIELD, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

LOCOMOTIVE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a LOCOMOTIVE, diameter of cylinder 14 in., stroke 20 in., diameter of wheels, 5 ft., diameter of leading and travelling wheels 4 ft., length of boiler 8 ft. 6 in., number of tubes 86, size of fire-box 3 ft. 5 in. × 2 ft. 10 in. × 4 ft. 8 in. deep, copper fire-box, brass tubes, inside cylinder, and link reversing motion; weight when working about 20 tons.—For price and further particulars, apply to Mr. G. S. POLLOCK, Aire and Calder Wharf, Leeds.

LEAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

ECONOMICAL MANUFACTURE OF CARBONATE OF SODA, FROM THE WASTE SULPHUR FUMES OF COKE OVENS, COPPER, IRON, ZINC, AND LEAD WORKS.
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119	Great Work (tin), Gerrice	100 0 0	100	100	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	8½	8 8½ x d	4 7 6	0 12 6—June 11, 1858.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 10 0	5½	5¼ 5¾	2 16 0	0 2 6—Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8¼	8¼ 8¾	4 2 6	0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man, Limited (lead)*	25 0 0	42	42	56 17 3	1 0 0—March 18, 1858.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3 13 6	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000	1000	1420 0 0	50 0 0—June 30, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	115	110 120	1066 0 0	2 0 0—May 18, 1858.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 1 11	2	2 2¼	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	120	120	313 10 0	3 0 0—June 1, 1858.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	2⅞	2¾ 3	0 5 6	0 3 0—Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	1¾	1¾ 1⅞	1 7 6	0 5 0—May 29, 1857.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 2 6	1⅛	1⅛	1 11 0	0 2 6—June 22, 1853.
1800	Minera Mines, Limited (lead), Wrexham	25 0 0	125	125	30 2 6	3 0 0—May 8, 1858.
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	17⅞	17⅞	13 7 9	0 12 3—Jan. 7, 1858.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1 17 6	1⅞	1¾ 1¾	0 1 6	0 1 6—April 30, 1855.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	0 7 0	1	1 1⅛	0 2 0	0 1 0—May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50 0 0	35		54 0 0	1 0 0—May 1, 1858.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	36 10 3	60	55 65	324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec. 26, 1854.
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	12 0 0	24	23 24	750 0 0	4 0 0—Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illogan* [S.E.]	nil.	11	10 11	14 7 0	0 8 0—Feb. 24, 1858.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	20¼	20	31 14 0	0 10 0—March 2, 1858.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 15 0	2½	2½	4 10 0	0 10 0—April 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	370	370	269 10 0	25 0 0—May 5, 1858.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15 0 0	5	5	18 11 9	1 0 3—July 11, 1857.
1772	ditto ditto (Old and ditto)	—	5	5	1 0 0	0 10 0—March 2, 1858.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20 13 2	65	62¼ 65	74 4 6	2 0 0—May 27, 1858.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11 5 0	12	12 12½	0 13 0	0 3 0—Oct. 21, 1857.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12 0 0	25	25 27½	32 10 0	1 10 0—June 8, 1857.
15000	Ruardean Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0	9⅜	⅜ ½	0 0 10½	0 0 6—Feb. 4, 1858.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0	1⅜	1¼ 1⅜	0 10 0	0 2 6—July 27, 1857.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2 10 0	397½	395 400	520 0 0	10 0 0—May 24, 1858.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0—June 18, 1855.
512	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70	67½ 70	75 0 0	1 0 0—May 30, 1858.
496	South Wheal Francis, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	240	235 245	294 5 0	7 0 0—May 3, 1858.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 12 0	1¼	1¼	8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23 7 8	15		4 5 0	0 10 0—June 13, 1856.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	4¼	4 4¼	0 17.6	0 —April 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 0 0	⅝	⅝	0 3 6	0 1 0—Feb. 23, 1858.
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0	32½	32½	916 0 0	1 10 0—May 18, 1858.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1⅜	1 1⅜	4 13 6	0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	34¼	31½ 34¼	8 13 6	0 10 0—Feb. 18, 1858.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	9¼	9¼	1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	42 10 0	60	60 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0—June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15	15	403 13 6	2 10 0—April 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	1 3 6	1	1 1⅛	0 5 0	0 5 0—July 8, 1856.
4096	Treweatha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2 14 0	⅞	⅞	1 12 0	0 3 0—April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	10	10 12½	55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40 0 0	100	100	61 5 0	2 0 0—Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 12 6	1¼	1¼ 1⅜	0 4 9	0 1 0—March 12, 1858.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	32½	32½ 33	2 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 22, 1857.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1 10 0	24	24 25	13 7 0	0 9 0—May 26, 1858.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20 0 0	105	105 110	287 5 0	2 0 0—May 26, 1858.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	10 7 0	115		22 0 0	2 0 0—July 20, 1857.
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 0 0	8½	8¼	0 2 6	0 2 6—March 5, 1858.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	2 11 7	3	3	33 1 9	0 10 0—April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38 10 0	315	310 320	116 10 0	8 0 0—April 13, 1858.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	9 0 0	5	5 5⅛	6 10 0	0 10 0—Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18	18	2 10 0	0 10 0—May 11, 1858.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	220	222¼ 225	489 10 0	6 0 0—June 1, 1858.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	290	280 290	877 10 0	10 0 0—May 18, 1858.
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	5 3 4	7	6 7	1 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 9, 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	250	240 260	42 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 26, 1857.
4096	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock [S.E.]	5 10 0	4¼	4 4¼	0 5 0	0 5 0—March 30, 1858.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	nil.	⅜	1	0 2 4	0 1 6—Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	80	80	2385 10 0	10 0 0—Feb. 11, 1858.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	0 4 0	¼	¼	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	15	15 16	8 10 0	1 10 0—Oct. 16, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	3¾	3¾ 4	0 6 0	0 3 0—March 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	1 7 2	9½	9 10	6 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 17, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	18		31 0 0	1 0 0—Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 15 0	55	52½ 55	87 10 0	2 10 0—May 23, 1858.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8 0 0	47	47½ x d	35 17 6	2 5 0—June 8, 1858.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	300	220 13 0	5 0 0—Aug. 2, 1857.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	35 10 0	27	27¼	40 10 0	3 0 0—Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107 0 0	150	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0—Oct. 12, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0	24	23½ 24½	32 10 0	1 0 0—April 26, 1858.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	11 2 6	2	2	10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives†	1 9 0	3¾	3½ 3¾	2 12 6	0 2 6—Dec. 22, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	44	44	28 15 6	1 10 0—Jan. 14, 1858.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

10000	Alten and Quenangen United (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	6		£4 5 0	£0 15 0—Nov. 21, 1853.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	135	135	195 0 0	5 0 0—March 3, 1858.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	45	42 45	86 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 26, 1858.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	13	13	5 18 0	0 10 0—March 19, 1858.
7000	English and Australian	5 0 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅝	0 7 6	0 2 6—Feb. 23, 1858.
30000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	15 0 0	20	20 21	10 5 0	0 15 0—July 7, 1857.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9¾	9¼ 10	5 10 6	0 8 4—March 30, 1858.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	3	3 3½ x d	0 8 9	0 2 6—June 10, 1858.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	¾ 1	0 5 0	0 1 0—Jan. 29, 1858.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6	6 7	1 0 0	1 0 0—June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	2	2 2½	33 0 0	1 5 0—July 12, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey, Limited	15 0 0	13	12½ 13½	35 7 6	1 0 0—June 19, 1857.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	3¼	3¼	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 14, 1853.
138676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅜	⅝ ⅞	0 3 11	0 1 3—Feb. 25, 1857.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron [L.]	7	0 0	7
20000	Australian (copper) [S. E.]	7	2 6	1¾
75000	Bon Accord (copper) [L.]	0	10 0	1
10000	Brazilian Lead & Mining [L.]	5	0 0	—
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5	0 0	—
25000	Central Italian (copper) [L.]	2	0 0	—
60000	Clarendon Cons. (cop.) [S.E.]	0	12 6	4s. 6d.
83040	Cologne Mining Co. (lead)	1	4 0	¼
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.]	10	0 0	12
75000	Dun Mountain (copper) [L.]	1	0 0	¾
15000	East Indian Coal [L.]	10	0 0	10
2000	English Ridge, Newfnd. [L.]	0	10 0	5
25000	Fortuna (lead)	2	0 0	2½
25000	Fort Bowen, New (gold)	1	0 0	—
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Mining, &c.	1	10 0	1½
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germ.	4	0 0	1½
25000	Levant Mineral [L.]	10	0 0	2
40000	London and Virginia (gold)	1	0 0	1

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia	1	0 0	⅛
1000	Mount Gabriel Mineral [L.]	10	0 0	—
60000	New Granada (gold) [S. E.]	1	0 0	¼
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	0	10 0	2
50000	Newfound. Min. Ass. [L.]	0	2 0	⅛
5000	New Holtzappel Mining [L.]	1	0 0	1
16000	Nouveau Monde (cop.) [S.E.]	1	0 0	⅛
65000	Piedmontese (copper) [L.]	1	0 0	—
100000	Port Phillip (gold)	1	0 0	¼
50000	Quartz Reduction [L.]	1	0 0	¼
6000	Rossie and Canada (lead)	10	10 0	—
47795	Strathalbyn (copper) [L.]	1	0 0	—
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	0 0	—
2000	Turk's Head (copper) [L.]	0	10 0	5
1000	Western African Malachite	85	0 0	100
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	0	17 0	17s.
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	0 0	⅜
100000	Worthing (copper) [L.]	0	13 0	4s.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan	0	18 6	1
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1	0 0	1¾
256	Antron Consols (cp.), St. Erth	9	7 3	8
1000	Ashburton United (copper)	3	0 0	3½
10000	Ballymoneen (copper)	2	0 0	—
4000	Ballyvirgin (lead) [L.]	4	5 0	2¼
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0	12 6	1
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1	5 0	2¾
6000	Basset Graze Untd (cp.), Kea	1	10 0	—
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1	0 0	⅛

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
506	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	14	15 0	3
1024	Basset Consols, Redruth	1	5 0	—
2000	Berehaven (cop.), Ireland	1	0 0	—
250	Berrlow Consols (lead)	14	16 0	8
5000	Boiling Well (cp.), Gwithian	3	10 0	1½
20000	Bog (lead), Salop [L.]	1	10 0	—
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	1	17 6	⅜
1258	Boscaswell (tin and copper)		—	5
20000	Bream Iron Mining Co. [L.]	0	10 0	⅛
1120	Bridford Consols	8	8 0	7⅛
7000	Bristol & Forest of Dean [L.]	1	0 0	—

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	0	12 6	1
2000	Bronfloyd (£1. 5s. paid) [L.]	4	0 0	5½
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	0	5 0	¼
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2	5 0	2
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	2	10 0	1¼
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	0	10 6	⅛
600	Calcot Hall (lead), Limited	10	0 0	—
2000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6	15 0	1
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	11	0 10	5½
1000	Camborne Consols (lead)	14	5 0	7
4500	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	3	16 0	⅛
680	Cambrian Slate	25	0 0	—
1204	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	11	0 0	7
6000	Cardigan South Bog. (lead)	1	0 0	—
916	Cargoll (silver lead), Newlyn	12	7 3	11
2580	Carmarthen United (lead) [L.]	2	10 0	4
4370	Carnewas (id., cop.), Mawgan	0	13 0	⅜
7900	Carrack Dews United, St. Ives	2	2 6	—
1035	Carvannail (cop.), Gwennap	11	0 0	2½
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2	17 6	2
10000	Carway & Duffrn (coal) [L.]	2	10 0	5
6400	Castell (lead & blende), Card.	0	11 6	⅛
8762	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0	12 6	⅛
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil -ld.), Cardigan	1	0 0	⅛
32	Cheesewring Granite	300	0 0	—
6000	Cholacot Consols (copper)	0	5 6	⅛
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L.]	2	10 6	2¾
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	24	6 6	6
8000	Clowance Wood (cp.) Crowan	0	10 0	⅛
4000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	5	0 0	—
12000	College Mines (lead), Ireland	0	5 0	⅛
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	16	10 9	5
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48	0 0	160
12000	Cornwall Great Con. (id., &c.)	2	0 0	—
12000	Creiake (cop.), Tavistock			5
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0	7 0	3
40	Cwmdyle (copper) [L.]	50	0 0	—
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	7	10 0	15
6000	Cwm Sebon (lead), Limited	2	6 6	1¼
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1	0 0	⅛
3000	Dalrhiew (lead), Rhayader	2	10 0	5
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	6	0 0	4½
3907	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1	0 6	⅛
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	5	5 0	3
10000	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	1	2 0	3½
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	1	18 6	⅛
6000	Devon Wh. Union (cp.) Tavis.	1	0 0	5
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5	9 4	3¾
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12	6 6	12
256	Eaglebrook, Llanfihangel, Car.	40	0 0	30
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	1	19 4	1⅝
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	21	15 0	20
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth	29	10 0	92½
1024	East Buller (copper), Rudruth	13	0 0	2
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	0	19 0	4
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer	2	2 6	1¾
6000	East Cornwall Con. (tin & cp.)	2	10 0	2½
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	0	1 3	⅛
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	3	19 6	2
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan	0	12 0	⅛
6000	East Kitt Hill (tin), Calstock	0	15 0	1¾
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel	0	9 0	1
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	1	13 6	⅜
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	2	19 0	1
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	47	0 0	60
1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen	4	18 10	4½
119	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	67	0 0	10
6000	E. Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	0 0	1¾
2048	E. Wheal George, (cp.) Devon.	4	6 0	2
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	0	7 6	⅜
4000	E. Wheal Russell, Tavistock	4	11 0	6¾
1020	Esgair Llee [L.]	10	0 0	11½
25000	Forest of Dean & S. Wales Iron	10	0 0	—
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3	8 6	3½
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	0	8 0	⅛
2820	Garreg (lead), Flint	2	16 0	⅛
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	3	11 6	1
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardig.	1	0 0	⅞
6000	Gerriant (slate) Beddgelert [L.]	1	8 0	8s.
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	6	16 6	¾
12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1	0 0	—
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive.	0	6 0	—
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	0 0	1⅛
4000	Gt. Dowgas (tin, &c.) St. Aust.	5	10 0	3½
6000	Gt. E. Tamar (id.), Beerferris	1	— 0	1
15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	1	19 0	1
12000	Great Northern [L.]	1	0 0	—
11742	Great Onslow Con., Cameiford	1	0 0	1
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Clims.	25	2 0	4½
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	0	6 6	—
6000	Gt. Tamar (sil.-id.) Beeralston			¼
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	0 6	1
6000	Gt. W. Sortridge, Whitchurch	1	6 0	2
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	11	14 11	5½
5120	Great Wheal Basset (tin)	3	10 6	1
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cp. & tin), Ken.	7	0 0	5
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	27	13 10	7
10000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.)	0	5 0	5s. 6d.
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0	8 3	⅜
6400	Harwood (lead) [L.]	1	0 0	—
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	1	18 0	1
100	Herward United (lead) Flint	68	0 0	5
5000	Holmbush (id., cp.) Callington	4	14 0	1½
360	Hopton Wood Stone [L.]	50	0 0	—
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (cop.)	0	5 6	¾
4096	Huntingdon (tin)	1	2 6	3
5000	Kelly Bray (id., cp.) Callington	3	19 6	1⅞
2048	Kenegsy, (cop., &c.) Breage	1	4 7	2
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4	9 6	1
6500	Kinnerton (lead), Salop	1	3 0	1⅛
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1	1 0	1⅛
2500	Lady Eliza (lead) [L.